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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Roosevelt Will Settle Debts

Spain Fights Military Revolt

Hitlerites Crowd Hugenberg

Gandhi Begins Solemn Fast

American Wages Turn Upward

Tsar's Treasure May Be Split

CONGRESS is in a ferment over war debts. Those in favor of revision are silent, but those opposed to cancellation or reduction are saying much. Both Senators and Representatives feel the moving of a tide that is regarded as inevitable. This tide, in spite of certain bitter and unyielding opposition, is expected, within two weeks, to sweep into the President's hands full authority to settle the war debts with other nations on a basis of his own finding. There will be only general restrictions. The Roosevelt able strategy is at work, but this is abetted by a crystallizing opinion—Lawmakers, as well as others, begin to see this course as the wisest way out.

¶ Spain faces a new national crisis. General Goded, reactionary leader who overthrew Dictator Primo de Rivera, is exiled to the Canary Islands, and 12 other high army officers, also accused of conspiracy, are in jail. Premier Manuel Azana uses troops and police to guard buildings and prevent uprisings in Madrid as the Cortes meets to push through a gag law that will make him virtually a dictator. Barcelona appeals to him for three battleships. The anarchist unions have called a general strike, which is opposed by the Socialists. The Government lost the recent election—Now it is fighting for its life and that of the Republic.

¶ Germany sees the National Socialists strengthening their exclusive control. Chancellor Hitler and Prussian Prime Minister Goering argue with Dr. Hugenberg, Nationalist Minister of Economy, over appointment of a Minister of Agriculture for Prussia. Involved is the question of whether the Nationalists shall continue to share in governing the Reich, or whether the National Socialists become monopolistic. Dr. Hugenberg contends that the Reichstag gave the mandate only to the coalition, hence the Nationalists must remain as partners—But the Hitlerites apparently believe they can worry along alone.

¶ Europe thinks about war debts owed America and the June 15 payment. The French Cabinet, considering M. Herriot's report of his Washington visit, votes to make no move to meet the defaulted Dec. 15 payment of $20,000,000 unless officially assured of a moratorium and revision. Britain is cheered by President Roosevelt's radio promise of using inflationary means to bring conditions under which debtors can repay in the same kind of dollar they borrowed. London bankers foresee a 50 per cent rise in wholesale commodity prices—And this would make debt-paying, in a limited degree, almost a delight.

¶ Mahatma Gandhi proceeds with his "irrevocable" 21-day fast under grave conditions. Released from Yeroda prison because the fast is not against the Government, he takes refuge in the villa of Lady Vittal Das Thackerdey, a follower. He calls off the civil disobedience campaign and boycott of British goods for one month and undertakes his penance to draw attention to the plight of India's 40,000,000 "untouchables." Physicians predict that the fast will be fatal—But Mr. Gandhi's thoughts are on the purpose he believes he serves.

¶ American industry responds to President Roosevelt's request that wages go up as soon as possible. The Cord Corporation, with 10,000 employees in 25 states, announces a raise of 5 per cent, effective at once. A Connecticut tire company announces a wage raise of 10 per cent. It is given not so much on new business as for loyalty. Industry commences building new units. In Pittsburgh a $750,000 heavy steel rolling mill is begun. Henry Ford has a pungent comment—He says America at last faces the future.

¶ Canada goes in for a fresh struggle with the familiar North American problem of what to do about the Indian. A bill providing for compulsory enfranchisement passes second reading at Ottawa. The Liberals fight it on the ground that the Indians have not asked enfranchisement, do not want it, and that if given this independence it is easier for white men to get away with their property. T. G. Murphy, Minister of the Interior, replies that it is a mistaken idea that the Indians are permanent government wards—He wants to see them step off on their own.

¶ Soviet Russia may at last unearth the portable treasure of the last Tsar. Jewels and coin worth $8,000,000 were buried deep under a house at Sverdlovsk on the Asiatic side of the Urals 16 years ago. The man who buried them has come to terms with Moscow and will lead the way—Munificent Moscow will let him keep all except three-fourths.

Farmers to Control Prices Under New Milk Selling Plan

Bird Outlines Scheme by Which Producer Will Own Milk Until It Reaches Doorstep of Consumer—Governors Expected to Approve

The final pieces in the New England dairy marketing jig-saw puzzle are expected to be fitted into their proper places at a meeting of four New England Governors in Boston on Thursday.

Since Mr. Reginald W. Bird, former war-time milk administrator of Boston, was called in to pick up the loose pieces several weeks ago, a new pattern has been assembled, which the Governors are expected to approve. In conference with Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts will be Govs. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont and Louis J. Brann of Maine.

Under the provisions of the new dairy set-up, Mr. Bird would be the "Judge Landis" of New England dairying or the "coördinator" of the functions of retailers and producers. Mr. Bird was not prepared to announce the complete details of the proposed centralized market plan until after it has been sanctioned by the governors. He did explain the fundamentals.

He said that the plan would do away with the objections of many producers and retailers against centralized marketing because it established an executive department to curb the tendency toward a monopoly in the industry.

As milk administrator, Mr. Bird will head the executive department. There also will be an arbitration board of three members, one to represent the farmer, another the retailer and the third to be appointed at large. All prices would have to be approved by the board and the administrator. The board would also hear and protect the public in the matter of prices.

When the New England Dairies is incorporated as "the" centralized marketing agency for distributing dairy products, it will include the Consolidated Dairies and the Associated Dairies, two coöperative groups to be formed under the new plan. The former will be chiefly producers. The latter will include such cooperatives as Bellows Falls Cream-

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Chinese Retreat As 'Buffer Zone' Falls to Invader

Lwantung Area Is Again Overrun—Stiff Fight at Koupeikow Pass

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, May 9—Following the Japanese decision again to clear the buffer zone between the Great Wall and the Lwan River, Japanese troops occupied most of the district on Monday and Tuesday, with slight resistance. Chinese troops consisted of small garrisons who retired quickly.

Heavier fighting occurred at the Koupeikow Pass, where Southern troops offered considerable resistance, but Japanese expected to obtain their objectives shortly.

The Lwantung provisional government apparently is being restored with Japanese assurance of support.

Ishii Expected to Decry Recognition for Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Observers here believe that if an opportunity presents itself during his conversations with President Roosevelt and the Secretary of State, Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, chief of the Japanese special mission, which is on its way to the United States, will voice Japan's objections to reported plans by the Roosevelt Administration to grant diplomatic recognition to Soviet Russia.

Viscount Ishii carefully refrained from commenting on the Russian recognition question prior to his departure, intimating that what the United States may do with regard to Russia is no affair of Japan. It is known, however, that he discussed the matter with Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, following reports from Washington during April that the Soviet recognition question again was at the forefront in the American capital.

Japan was profoundly displeased when Russia resumed relations with China and will be even more displeased if Moscow is able to send an Ambassador to Washington. The Japanese, unofficially, have taken the attitude since the start of the Sino-Japanese conflict that Soviet overtures to the United States can be interpreted only as aimed indirectly at Japan and meaning that Moscow intends to uphold the Stimson doctrine of non-recognition of Manchoukuo.

The Japanese see nothing illogical in the fact that they oppose American relations with Russia, despite the fact that they themselves have an Ambassador in Moscow while Russia maintains a large diplomatic establishment in Tokyo. To the Japanese it is self-evident that they never would combine with Russia against the United States while if Russia has an Ambassador in Washington it might, they think, join with the United States in bringing pressure on Japan.

Chinese Position Attacked By Invader at Changli

TOKYO, May 9 (AP)—Sweeping through the city of Funing, the Japanese infantry today assaulted the Chinese positions at Changli in northeastern China, below the Great Wall, and bitter fighting was progressing, Japanese sources reported.

Further to the west the Japanese broke up two Chinese resistance centers and were approaching Anshan with the intention of cutting off the Chinese retreat from Changli.

Polish Flier Crosses South Atlantic Alone

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, May 9 (AP)—Capt. Stanislaus Karzynske, a Pole, was flying on to Rio de Janeiro today after an unheralded 2149-mile flight across the South Atlantic from Senegal.

He made the surprise hop yesterday in 17 hours and 50 minutes. Capt. James A. Mollison and the late Bert Hinkler were the only other fliers to cross the South Atlantic alone.

Madrid Reports Right Wing Plot Against Cabinet

Several Army Garrisons and Civilian Groups to Face Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, May 9—Frustration of a plot to overthrow the present Cabinet and establish a Right Wing government—a step which some believe might have paved the way for restoration of the monarchy—was reported by the Spanish Government today.

As a result, General Goded, whose action led to the downfall of the dictatorship of Gen. Primo de Rivera, was arrested and deported to the Canary Islands. Twelve other high officers are under lock and key.

A sweeping inquiry has been promised concerning the plot, which is said to involve several army garrisons. It is believed that dissatisfied army elements have been organizing with numerous civilians to take advantage of the dissatisfaction with the present régime. The move is believed to have been planned on a large scale at a time when the Cabinet had its hands full with parliamentary difficulties.

The alleged plot is said to be connected with vigorous protests of Right parties, which declare the Government has lost the confidence of the nation and charge that Spain has been brought to a state of virtual anarchy. Meanwhile Labor and the extreme Left complain against the alleged brutality of the Government's repressive measures.

Madrid yesterday had the appearance of a city in danger from some unseen quarter. Troops were kept in barracks. While outwardly all was quiet, truck loads of shock police rushed here and there, the General Post Office was occupied by civil guards and main doors kept only just ajar. The Bank of Spain remains protected by Madrid police. People's thoughts and comments went back to the troublous days when the nation was demanding the dismissal of Primo de Rivera. The very persons who voted most enthusiastically for a republic are now again crying out for a change.

A 48-hour strike has been called by the National Confederation of Labor, obviously as a protest against the alleged cruelty of the suppression the extreme Left exercised at Casas Viejas and Puerto Santa Maria. Acts of sabotage on railways, exploding of numerous bombs in Madrid, Barcelona, Lugo, Valencia, and other places, are keeping the authorities very busy.

Two hundred anarchists confined in the Puerto Santa Maria prison are doing a hunger strike. On the other hand three special trains have brought to Madrid 2500 bankers, business men and other citizens of Seville to demand protection against anarchy.

Stories now prevalent of corruption in administrative circles do not tend to fortify the position of the Government which has even had to cancel a series of competitive examinations held by the Ministry of Agriculture.

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Things Present

Greeley's advice to young men to go west would now have better point if the direction were given as south, as you will note on the Editorial page.

What is it—the only thing, it seems—that men always buy for themselves? See "Advertising—and You" on the Progress in Education page.

Some handy garden tools are illustrated and described on the Home Building and Gardening page.

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Mr. Scroggins, and more Ad-O-Grams (a change from Tuesday).

Homes Shortage Thought to Mean Building Revival

U. S. Survey Finds 500,000 Homes Actually Needed and More Desirable

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 9—An actual shortage of 500,000 homes, together with the need for rehabilitation of millions of others unfit for use, makes an early building revival essential to public welfare, the National Conference on the Renewal of Home Building was told at its opening session here today by Mr. James S. Taylor, chief of the division of building and housing of the United States Department of Commerce.

In his address to the conference, which is sponsored by a large group of builders, architects, city planners and others interested in reviving home building, Mr. Taylor said the figures he presented were based on a national survey made by the Department of Commerce especially for this conference.

According to this study, the home building industry will be some $3,000,000,000 behind by the end of this year unless new construction is undertaken, Mr. Taylor said. It was found that there are a great many quarters "unfit for habitation in nearly half of the 300 cities observed, many of which are being lived in temporarily only until the occupants can afford something better. Again it was found that in other cities large numbers of families are doubled up as a result of financial exigency and that as soon as general conditions improve there is undoubtedly going to be a rush to better quarters. When the new demand comes, Mr. Taylor said, the majority of cities expect it to be predominently for homes under $5000 in cost with a quarter of an acre of land for vegetable gardens.

"From a practical point of view," Mr. Taylor declared, "I believe a shortage definitely exists and that the shortage is to be measured by hundreds of thousands of homes, although beyond that there is, of course, a vast potential field for replacement of millions of our present dwellings which fall below decent minimum standards."

Large cities in general, Mr. Taylor declared, are not satisfactorily solving the tremendous problem of providing satisfactory living quarters for the people, as evidenced by the continuing trend of families to outlying districts, and it behooves everyone concerned to do all in their power to improve living conditions for the rank and file of the American people.

Out of the conference it is hoped will develop plans for a housing quarters, or central clearing house for the exchange of ideals and information on housing.

Germany's Fascists Reveal Firm Aims Of Complete Power

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 9—Complete absorption of Germany by the National Socialist Party, as the Fascist Party absorbed Italy, appears to be the ultimate aim of the national revolution, to judge from many week-end speeches.

The first National Socialist state, the third Reich, will only be formally established when the National Socialist movement and the people on one side and the movement and the state on the other are one and the same, Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, declared at Chemnitz May 7.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler, speaker at Kiel to members of his Brown Shirt army, disclosed for the first time that the German National Socialist military organization numbers 600,000 men. The Storm Troops which are the guards of the revolution now must guarantee the triumph completion of the revolution, he said. Their task is to educate the German people to recognition of the new national unity.

Dr. Rust, Minister of Culture, speaking at Berlin University, advised professors to understand current events since henceforth German youth will not be allowed to be educated by professors of a foreign race, nor by those who are culturally alien to the real Germany.

The appointment list of the new Prussian Art Academy just issued by the Prussian Ministry of Culture also adds a list of former academicians officially excluded, among whom are world names like Thomas Mann, Jacob Wasserman and Franz Wersel.

A university students' committee, organizing a campaign against what is known as "non-German culture" throughout the state of Brandenburg, requests bookshops to remove all blacklisted books, and in order to guarantee that such books will actually be destroyed, special students are delegated to collect and burn them in public bonfires. Blacklisted authors, mainly Communists and pacifists, include Karl Marx, Thomas Mann, Upton Sinclair, Henri Barbusse, and Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, founder of the Pan-Europe movement.

Refugees Crowd France

PARIS, May 9 (AP)—German refugees are crossing the French frontier at an estimated rate of 80 a day. Four or five thousand German refugees are now in France and are causing a serious situation. The Government is envisaging setting up an organization to assist those who are helpless. Some of the refugees are without money and others are without proper papers.

American Employers Are Raising Wages To Meet Advancing Commodities Half Way; London Lauds Move to Restore Price Level

Roosevelt Plan to Cut Dollar Has Cheering Effect on Britain

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 9 — President Roosevelt's radiocast confirming, as it does, assurance of effectual American coöperation in the world task of restoring commodity prices, has had a cheerful effect upon the London Stock Exchange, where today industrials of all kinds are being actively bought.

The President's declaration of the intention to cheapen the dollar, so as to enable debtors on an average to liquidate their liabilities at the same price level at which they borrowed, is especially welcomed. British banking circles interpret this to mean dollar inflation, so as to cause a 50 to 60 per cent rise in wholesale commodity prices.

Such a measure of inflation is held to be well within the United States Government's ability to control, having regard to the magnitude of gold resources available with which at any time to squeeze bears and to restore the exchange to any rate decided upon.

It is recognized that this policy for reducing now intolerable debt burdens applies primarily to United States farm mortgages and other internal indebtedness, but the argument is heard that it would be less than logical if it was not eventually extended also to external liabilities, and especially to war debts. For as the Midland Bank pointed out last January, the possibility of honoring such international commitments depends upon the value of the exchange medium in which payment has been made.

In this connection it is noticed with satisfaction that Mr. Roosevelt's radiocast gives priority of place to the restoration trade, and places currency stabilization only third.

The general trade outlook here meanwhile has distinctly improved. Today's returns, for example, show an increase of 249,000 persons employed in Britain compared with January. The number of those out of work in the same period, on the other hand, has fallen by 205,000 to 2,697,000.

U. S. Is 'Bustin' In' On Brighter Future

HENRY FORD says America at last faces the future.

Reports show he is conservative. America is "bustin' right in" on the future.

From several sections of the nation word comes that industry is responding to President Roosevelt's exhortation to raise wages wherever possible.

Increases affecting in some instances as many as 10,000 employees and ranging from 5 to 10 per cent come with added frequency.

Industry is also building new units. In Pittsburgh, for instance, a $750,000 rolling mill.

The machinery, machine and electrical equipment companies report the business outlook as "reasonably bright." That is something in the light of what has been.

Ford, to back his words, plans an extensive advertising campaign.

The sun is breaking through.

Reports Show Industry Faces Better Future Than for Years

News received in Boston today from manufacturers throughout New England reporting increased employment and higher wages is being taken as evidence of the general upswing being felt by business all over the country.

Tire and rubber goods manufacturers in Connecticut sent in reports today of increased demands for goods which have necessitated the employment of three shifts to keep production moving 24 hours a day. Another hopeful report from Fall River cited increases in wages of from 5 to 15 per cent by the Shelburne Shirt Company, benefiting about 400 workers.

Officials of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries pointed out today that the number of wage decreases in various lines of industry in Massachusetts have been diminishing gradually during recent months. Employment and wage trends are more difficult to outline in New England, it is pointed out, because of the diversification of industry as compared with sections where manufacturing is dominated by a few specific lines, such as automobiles or tires.

Current developments have a marked similarity to conditions which have accompanied the upward turn in previous times of stress, point out economists, and the opinion is rather general that New England is now at the turn of the curve, with more possibility of its working slowly upward than anything else.

Encouraging signs in other sec-

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House Attempts To Settle Issue In Inflation Bill

Uses 'Gag' Rule to Speed Action so as to Get Bill to President

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 9 — Armed with airtight "gag" rules supplied by an obliging Rules Committee, the House Democratic leadership today drove ahead in an effort to expedite final action on the delayed farm relief-currency inflation bill and immediately thereafter secured final agreement on two more major Administration bills.

The first objective was to secure concurrence of the House to conference compromises on all agricultural features of the bill with the exception of the Norris-Simpson price-fixing amendment to which Administration forces are unalterably opposed.

Next they sought definite rejection of this amendment. If the Senate recedes on this point the bill will finally go to the President for the signature which will give him arbitrary power to manipulate the currency and his Secretary of Agriculture almost equally arbitrary power to attempt any or all schemes for raising farm prices.

Sure of their position, the House leaders were confident they could finish the farm bill in time to secure agreements to conference reports on both the Wagner-Lewis $500,000,000 direct relief and the Muscle Shoals bill before adjournment.

The two Administration measures have been passed by both houses.

In the meantime the independent offices appropriation bill is being held up by the three conference reports and the five hours' debate scheduled for it cannot begin until at least tomorrow. The bill carries with it the application of the $460,000,000 cut in veterans' benefits and additional economy powers for the President.

While the way was being cleared of these pending matters the Administration's new railroad reorganization bill was beginning its legislative journey.

Britain Pledges Coöperation In American Tariff Holiday

MacDonald Reports Practical Acceptance of Proposed Economic Truce—American Assistance in Security Based on Genuine Disarmament

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 9—British coöperation with the United States in the proposed economic armistice, regarded as one of the major conditions for successful inauguration of the World Economic Conference, was assured today with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's announcement in the House of Commons of practical acceptance of the tariff truce scheme.

The Prime Minister was loudly cheered when he announced that only a few minutes previous to his appearance in the House further exchanges of views between Britain and the United States had paved the way for conditional acceptance of the tariff truce.

"Subject to the settlement of actual words and while protecting the essential position of both governments there is every prospect of reaching agreement," he said. The truce, according to Mr. MacDonald, would avoid any new initiatives which might increase the many varieties of difficulties now arresting international commerce.

Discussing his recent conversations in Washington Mr. MacDonald said: "Whatever happens the United States and ourselves now clearly understand each other and we shall enter the economic conference with full determination to do everything we can to make it a success and thereafter continue to help remove fear from the hearts of the pacific nations of Europe."

Mr. MacDonald referred to war debts as a "hurdle" to be got over. War debt negotiations, he said, might have to go on concurrently with the conference. Regarding closer Anglo-American coöperation for European peace, he said that if the Disarmament Conference came to anything like a satisfactory issue the United States would take its part in consultative pacts, the effect of which would be to increase the security of Threatened nations against war. Stabilization of the relative value of currency, he added, must be attempted by agreement. A policy must be evolved to enable wholesale prices to be raised in order that producers might be able to increase their volume of trade, thus putting thousands of men back to work.

World Fair Events Follow Closely On Roosevelt's Address

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 9—Special attractions fill most of the first 16 days of the world fair, according to the schedule announced here today by Mr. Hugh Donaldson, director of events.

The program was not changed greatly by the advancement of the opening date from June 1 to May 27, it was stated. President Roosevelt, who could only be here on the earlier date, is to deliver the opening address in Soldier Field, which seats more than 100,000.

That evening a beam of light that started from Arcturus 40 years ago will activate the electric cells which throw the switch in the court of the Hall of Science to illuminate the great exhibition. Other days between the revised opening and the originally set date are to be left largely without events, except for a Memorial Day program, May 30.

Alabama starts the series of state days in the Court of States on June 3. Kentucky Day follows on the 5th, Oregon on the 7th, and Tennessee on the 8th.

South Carolina Urged To Curb School Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Prompted by the wholesale opposition of the State's mercantile element to enactment of a general sales tax, a movement has been started in the South Carolina General Assembly practically to waive support of common schools and allow them to get along as best they can, on whatever funds come their way.

The proposal, introduced by Senator Purdy of Jasper, incorporates a substitute school bill which would allow schools to operate on a curtailed basis on whatever revenue the State had available for them, without imposition of the sales tax measure, which has been rapidly forging to the front in recent weeks. The movement gained impetus following anti-sales tax demonstrations attended by several thousand members of the state merchants' association, of whom approximately 2500 marched on the Senate in a spectacular demonstration.

Senator Jeffords of Darlington led the attack with the slogan, "If property cannot bear taxes, how can poverty bear them?" However, the movement may come to naught, as Senator Brown of Barnwell, chairman of the free conference committee, engaged in drafting the 18-months 1933 appropriation bill, stated the measure would "take care of education in South Carolina." He did not elaborate.

Boy Who Wants to Be a 'Pleeceman' Stumps Patrolman in Third Degree

Patrolman Joseph F. McDonough, of Station 7, East Boston, was assigned to the Cunard Pier for duty on arrival of the steamer Laconia from Liverpool, Cobh and Galway, yesterday. It proved to be a bigger job than he had thought, for he was put through a more intensive third degree than he was able to survive successfully—and by a 10-year-old lad.

It seems that little Francis Hass of Jersey City has been visiting his grandparents in Ireland for a year or so and—like all good Irishman—had the innate desire to be "on the force." When his mother brought him back home in the Laconia today, the first thing he spied at the dock was the uniform of Patrolman McDonough.

After making sure that his suspicions were correct, he began a barrage of questions that Patrolman McDonough found impossible to answer. The lad wanted to see the gun the patrolman carried. This could not be done in such a crowd, he was told. Then he wanted to know the bore and scores of other details which the patrolman could not, for the moment, answer.

The boy made it known that when he was grown up he was going to be more than an ordinary "cop." He had no intentions of "pounding the city pavements." He would be a detective and have a "real job."

As the ship sailed away from the pier en route to New York, at which port Francis and his mother are to disembark, the patrolman stood on the pier and waved farewell to his new "pal" and future co-worker as a tiny head popped above the rail on the forward deck.

France to Organize Colonies for Trade

PARIS, May 9 (AP)—Colonial markets for French goods will be sought by an interministerial committee which held its first session today. The big empire conference originally planned has shrunk to a committee of ministers which will try to arrange for the exchange of products shut out elsewhere by tariffs.

As originally projected the conference was to be the French counterpart of the Ottawa conference last summer, which made a commercial unit out of the British Empire.

Power to Cut Debts Is Urged For Roosevelt

President Bides His Time Waiting Ferment in Congress to Subside

Final Yield Expected

General Sentiment Is That President Is the Man to Settle Whole Question

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 9—With the inevitable necessity of intrusting President Roosevelt with power to negotiate a revision of the war debts settlements coming closer and closer, members of Congress are hesitating and turning from the plunge, but with every move they approach that ultimate action.

The Chief Executive, whose talks with the representatives of debtor powers have shown the necessity of dealing once and for all with the debts and evolving some compromise by June 15, is sitting quietly back, letting the ferment in Congress run its course. It is certain that when the crucial moment for decision arrives, probably within two weeks, he will step in and with a firm hand give Congress the kind of war debts resolution which will be passed with a strong majority.

At the moment, some congressional leaders are giving voice to last-minute salvos against "cancellation" by which they apparently mean any tampering with the old debts settlements. They refuse to recognize that the only apparent alternative to revision is default, and that with default any hope of the United States receiving compensation for its obligations will have disappeared.

But these final pleas, which probably will continue until the eleventh hour when the "ayes" and "noes" are counted, are manifestly for political effect. They are to fulfill the campaign promises, by which many members of Congress pledged their constituents that "there will be no tampering with war debts."

Debts a Menace to Peace

But the real sentiment of the vast body of Congress is that expressed last night by such an opponent of cancellation as Representative Edward W. Pou (D.) of North Carolina, who said:

"The whole foreign debt problem must be settled and must be put behind us before there will be any economic recovery in this world. The debt question is a menace to the peace of the world. Personally, it makes my blood tingle when I think of how we have been treated by our debtor nations, but even that does not deter me from looking at this thing as a picture of the whole.

"I believe we should trust the President in this matter and, regardless of my personal feelings, it is my opinion that we should grant him full powers to deal with this question as he sees fit. He is our representative in international affairs and he is in the best position to deal with this matter. Even if he were a Republican I would favor giving this power to the President.

"I know, I believe, the sentiment of a majority of the members of the House. Regardless of that sentiment I believe if President Roosevelt asks for power to deal with the inter-governmental debts that—boiled down to a nub—the House will give him what he asks for, possibly with certain reservations we may think are wise."

The President's latest statement on the subject, in his book, "Looking Forward," is intended to inspire confidence from the stanchest anti-cancellationist. He said:

"What was loaned by our people through their government must be repaid by foreign governments to our people. It is sound common sense to assist your debtors in every way, but there is neither practicality nor honor nor world safety in cancellation. The stabilization of world finance can best be achieved by a clear understanding of just obligations. . . . Our new Administration will deal fairly, honestly and sanely with this situation."

Balance of Two Elements

It was in the light of these words that President Roosevelt and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, declared jointly that they had reviewed the "obligations," to which was added the debtors' insistence upon the "realities." The two elements, in the President's policy, have to be balanced one against the other. It is the "realities" that are coming pouring into Washington on the cables and in the statements of visiting delegates every day.

The latest cables from Paris, which declare that a proposal for a lump sum payment has been cabled from the French financial attaché here, M. Emanuel Monick, to his government, is viewed in Washington as an attempt to revive discussion of this interesting method of payment.

No such suggestion was made officially to M. Monick, but it is said authoritatively that someone in high authority dropped a hint to M. Monick which he promptly cabled, and which instantly "leaked out" in Paris.

Nobody here objects to discussion of the lump-sum method, although it is recognized that the figure France or Great Britain would be prepared to pay is still widely variant from the amount the United States feels it should receive.

At present, although Congress is gradually swinging around to en-

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Golden Jubilee Of Ringling Circus Opens in Boston

'orful Spectacle of the 'Durbar of Delhi' Starts Long and Varied Bill

Four costumed trumpeters triple-ongued their instruments until the staccato notes sounded like a riveter's gun and the Golden Jubilee Circus of the Ringling Brothers was declared opened for its first evening performance in Boston last night.

As the echo of the trumpets announcing the processional, faded among the steel rafters of the huge arena of the Boston Garden, where the circus is to show itself every afternoon and evening this week, the great hulks of the elephants swayed pompously into the sawdust. Bedecked in costly Oriental "blankets," their appearance brought forth the first applause of the evening from the thousands of persons in attendance.

The colorful procession which followed the elephants into the arena was called the "Durbar of Delhi" and it portrayed a celebration in honor of the Maharajah in the streets of the Indian city. Every performer in the circus took part in the parade and thousands of dollars worth of jeweled costumes were exhibited.

No sooner had the last chariot in the procession turned into "back-stage" when the ringmaster's whistle liberated half a hundred clowns, fat and funny men of all descriptions, tall and lean, wide and rolly-polly. And it was then that bedlam let loose. Firecrackers boomed, horns honked, water spurted, balloons popped and laughter filled the arena.

And then came the trapeze artists and heads turned upward. The artists showed their skill in gymnastic feats on the aerial bars and their flips and catches high up near the rafters were accompanied by "ohs" and "ahs" of the spectators.

Equestrianism, superb riding and trick jumping, was advertised as the next display. There are few who can ride and perform on a horse as skillfully and picturesquely as can the riders of the circus. They jumped upon and from the bare-backs of the jaunting white steeds as easily and simply as a cat on the kitchen table. The Mitzirose sisters from the Ural Mountains introduced several unusual feats and were outstanding in their class.

Wire Performers

The wire performers showed their cleverness on the steel threads and Con Colleano had the spotlight in Spanish dances and a forward somersault, said to be the only act of its kind in the world. The Wallenda Family, in a sensational high-wire feature, a sensation last year, again demonstrated the art of riding a bicycle on a wire with the aid of a mere balancing pole.

A new feature this year was the introduction of an international congress of rough riders displaying the sports and pastimes of the wildest plains of two hemispheres. Russia, the Argentine, Italy, Mexico, Arabia, France, Spain, Canada and America were represented. With colors flying and in native costumes the rough riders made a spectacular appearance.

Miss Antonette Concello of the company "The Flying Concellos," acting in place of Alfred Codona, believed to be the only aerialist in the world accomplishing a triple somersault in mid-air, was able to make two and a half twirls in her first attempt to equal Codona's record. Before the week ends, she hopes to complete the three somersaults, thus being the only woman known to succeed in this feat.

The congress of freaks and the menagerie is housed in another hall at the Garden and patrons are seeing one of the largest groups of wild animals in the world. Among the unusual specimens are a pair of South Americans anteaters, which are said to be the only two in captivity. These animals have tongues almost as long as their bodies and although wierd-looking, they are not called a ferocious beast.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper

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Look a Bit Prehistoric, Don't They?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—H. A. Atwell Studio, Chicago
TWO LITTLE ANTEATERS WITH CIRCUS AT BOSTON GARDEN

B. U. News Staff Holds Its Banquet

Boston University's future candidates for positions as reporters, desk men and editors on American newspapers last night put aside the cares of editing the Boston University News and held their annual banquet at the Hotel Brunswick. The banquet, following the lines of that of the famous Gridiron Club in Washington, was attended by various members of the staff of the News. The faculty and administration received "plenty of riding."

The guest of honor was Lieut.-Col. William A. Ganoe, commander of the University R. O. T. C. unit. Former news editors were also guests and Prof. Harry B. Center, head of the journalism department presided. Frank L. Appell, retiring managing editor, received a gold watch from the News staff.

George W. Slade, prominent member of the college of business administration junior class, was announced as managing editor of the News for 1933-34, the highest journalistic position in the school. Samuel Bornstein, sophomore, will be news editor. The new associate news editors will be Arnold Pederson and George Dobrow. C. Warren Dillaway Jr. will be business manager, and Walter D. Finch, assistant business manager.

Farmer to Control Price Under New Milk Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

eries, whose products are sold through its own distributing plants.

"My place in the dairy sun," Mr Bird stated, "will be to see that the producers and retailers play ball according to the rules. The motive of the plan is to eliminate unfair price competition which has thrown the dairy industry into chaos."

"The dealer will no longer fix his own prices. Instead he will be the agent of the producer, who will own his milk right from the farm to the consumer's doorstep. This will prevent the dealer from lowering or raising prices without regard for the producer."

Mr. Bird pointed out that marketing of dairy products, as now conducted, permits the dealers to cut their prices to such low levels that the farmer may not even realize the cost of his production.

Under the new plan, the New England Dairies, Inc., would have its own executive setup and function entirely apart from the administrative end of which Mr. Bird would be head. Mr. Bird was asked to become "tsar" of dairying by the dealers and producers themselves and he will take office when and if the governors approve the proposed framework.

Both Bellows Falls Creameries and the United Farmers of Vermont, former objectors to centralized marketing, are said to be supporting the milk administration scheme and will be units in the new organization.

Guards Patrol Barre As Granite Sheds Open

BARRE, Vt., May 9 (AP)—Vermont national guardsmen patrolled Barre streets yesterday, prepared to maintain order as granite sheds reopened for the first time since the labor "holiday" began on April 1.

The troops were ordered here May 7 by Gov. Stanley C. Wilson after a request by Sheriff Henry C Lawson. Governor Wilson said martial law would not be declared unless serious trouble made the move necessary. He made it plain that the men would be subject to the orders of Sheriff Lawson. Authorities said the guardsmen would not be used for police duty unless conditions warranted.

Junking of Automobiles Assisted at Pittsfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 9—The Chamber of Commerce has entered the automobile junking field on a large scale, announcing that it will remove all abandoned machines, free of charge, at the owner's request.

The automobile disposal plan follows a riverbank clean-up campaign carried out last year in which many junked machines were discovered. Arrangements were made with an Adams wrecking concern for salvaging what valuable parts may be found in the machines.

Belmont Puts Ban On Sale of 3.2 Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELMONT, May 9—This traditional dry town will remain dry by vote of its citizens. By a plurality of 120 votes, Belmont residents yesterday defeated the proposal to license the sale of 3.2 per cent beer at local establishments.

The vote was ordered by the Board of Selectmen following the filing of a petition by a group of citizens dissatisfied with the board's previous action of voting against beer licenses, an authority vested in them by the State Legislature. The board had thought that it was following the will of the people in that the citizens had always voted dry in pre-prohibition days.

Drys circularized the voters to delay action on beer at least until the repeal question was determined. The total vote against beer was 1912 to 1792.

Power for Roosevelt To Cut Debts Is Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

dow the President with authority to negotiate on the debts, it is inclined to attach conditions which may hamper such negotiations. It is therefore likely that a still further swing in sentiment will be awaited by the White House before the plunge is taken. President Roosevelt does not want his hands tied completely, although he will not object to safeguarding clauses which can be interpreted freely.

Results of the President's second account of his stewardship over the radio have been to increase his prestige throughout the land and correspondingly so in Congress. Leaders who on last Saturday were issuing defiant and expostulatory flats about war debts have been singularly silent since Sunday night. They do not want to appear to have jumped from the reservation. To have been an opponent or an obstacle to President Roosevelt within his own party is taken today to be a sign of political dishonor. And White House discipline, through the effective triumvirate of secretaries, with Mr. James A. Farley in the background, is being applied with a timely and determined hand.

In short, the President has Congress once more in control. And, master politician that he is, he appears able to guide this instrument successfully until the day of adjournment. The opposition within his own majority is gradually being disarmed, and one after another the predictions that the presidential honeymoon was over are being disproved.

Tonight at the Pops

Dance Program

Procession of Bacchus, from the Ballet, "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
Five German Dances ..... Mozart
Bacchanale, "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saëns
"The Damnation of Faust," Suite ..... Berlioz
"Tales From the Vienna Woods" ..... Strauss
"Tambourin" ..... Rameau-Mottl
"Bolero" ..... Ravel

Boston Art Notes

Polly Nordell

At the Brittany Coffee Shop there are arrayed water colors of flowers, painted by Mrs. Polly Nordell.

This painter has developed an agreeable style for portraying bouquets and informal flower arrangements. She paints with a fairly free brush, maintaining the liquid character of the medium and at the same time suggesting the particular texture, hue and delicacy of each blossom. Her colors are subdued. Well does she know the shapes, the crinkly borders, the fine petals. Her painting is a result of careful study and esthetic appreciation of her subjects. Among the flowers portrayed are the petunia, cosmos, "glads," zinnias, crocuses.

Fine Arts Theater

Mr. Morgan Dennis is current exhibitor at the Fine Arts Theater on Norway Street. The canine of varied species furnishes him with agreeable material to depict in aquaforte and painting.

In recent years the dog has attracted attention of many a craftsman. The subject is an endearing one, and the model with his little tricks and keen ways is an unmistakable success. Dozens of etchers are putting out plates with little terriers and collies posing for them. By attributing to the dogs human thoughts, expressed in the title, they add a note of "cuteness" which may appeal to sentimental folk. Mr. Dennis resorts to this practice.

His plates show great variety, and an indefatigable preoccupation with the one subject. He has developed an adequate technique for portraying these charming creatures with realism. D. A.

Atlanta Artist Exhibits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The exhibition of pictures by Mrs. A. Farnsworth Drew, Atlanta artist, at the Studio Club here was notable for its beauty and vigor. Her subjects range from the still, misty mountains of north Georgia to the wild seas off the coast of Nova Scotia. An exhibition of Mrs. Drew's work is being planned for the High Museum of Art here next fall.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, probably with showers Wednesday; slightly warmer Wednesday; moderate east to south winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Occasional rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday; slightly warmer Wednesday.

Maine: Cloudy, followed by rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain late tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast and east winds, shifting to southeast or south and becoming fresh Wednesday and overcast weather with rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday.

Official Temperatures
All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	50	54	Montreal	44	48
Bismarck	38	42	Nantucket	48	52
Boston	50	61	New Orleans	76	86
Buffalo	44	48	New York	52	58
Calgary	32	42	Norfolk, Va.	56	80
Charleston	76	86	North Platte	40	68
Chicago	46	56	Philadelphia	50	58
Cincinnati	66	76	Phoenix, Ariz.	54	82
Denver	36	56	Pittsburgh	48	56
Eastport, Me.	44	50	Portland, Me.	48	60
Hatteras	62	76	Raleigh	60	82
Honolulu, T.H.	..	..	St. Louis	70	82
7 p.m. May 8	72	..	St. Paul	38	46
Helena, Mont.	36	44	Salt Lake City	36	48
Huron, S. D.	36	52	San Francisco	48	58
Jacksonville	76	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	38	66
Kansas City	56	66	Seattle	46	56
Key West	82	90	Tampa	76	88
Los Angeles	50	64	Washington	48	60
Memphis	74	84	Wichita, Kan.	56	90
Miami, Fla.	80	86	Williston, N.D.	36	42

A—9 a. m. May 9.
B—Maximum May 8.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 11:40 p. m., Wednesday 12:17 p. m.
Height of tides 11.3 feet, 9.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:21 p. m.

Events Tonight

B. U. School of Religious Education and Social Service: Alumni dinner, Fox Hall, 24 Mount Vernon Street, 6.

Peabody Players' Guild: Presentation of Oscar Wilde's "An Ideal Husband," Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles Street, 8:15.

Harvard University: Organ recital by Mr. E. Power Biggs, Memorial Church, 8:15. Open to public.

Paelten Pianoforte School: Recital by students, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Longy School of Music: Open house concert by piano pupils of Mr. Frederic Tillotson, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

Zonta Club of Boston: Dinner meeting, music and illustrated talk, 264 Boylston Street, 6:15.

New England Railroad Club: Dinner meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Y. W. C. A. Vagabond Club: Mother and daughter banquet, 140 Clarendon Street, 6:30.

Boston University: Violin recital by Mr. Robert Cohen, B. U. student, Jacob Sleeper, Music

Jordan Hall—The Goding-Thiede-Zeise Trio, 8:15.

Memorial Church, Cambridge—Recital by E. Power Biggs, 8:15.

Theaters

Majestic—"The Student Prince," 8:30.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 8:15.
Fine Arts—"David Golder," 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Secrets," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Working Man," 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:35 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: Exhibition of New England arts and crafts, through May 15. Lectures, "The Little Lady From Japan," 9:30 and 11, and "Animals of the Jungle," 2:30; Clipping Club meeting, 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

South Station: Public exhibition of the Royal Scot, crack British flier, 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Opening of famous Cambridge houses, benefit Architects' Emergency Committee, James Russell Lowell House, Elmwood Avenue, and Judge Lee (Nichols) House, 159 Brattle Street, 2:30 to 6.

Harvard University: Lecture in German, "German Baroque Architecture," by Prof. Wilhelm Kohler, Renaissance Hall, Germanic Museum, 4. Open to public.

B. U. College of Practical Arts and Letters: Entertainment program by instructors, school auditorium, 11.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, talk, "Causes and Consequences of Abandoning the Gold Standard," by Mr. Nichols E. Peterson, Hotel Statler, 12:15. Also luncheon for women of the Rotary Club, 12:15.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"David Golder," 1:10, 3:20, 5:30, 7:40, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Secrets," 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40, 9:45 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Working Man," 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:35 p. m.
Majestic—"The Student Prince," 2:30.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 2:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Charlotte Beebe Wilbur Collection of English Silver; Modern Woodcuts, Modern Illustrated Books.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sunday, 1 to 5 through July 30. Admission free; closed on national holidays.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Arts and Crafts of New England, including paper making. Paul Revere pottery, leather, weaving, pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling. This exhibition was assembled by coöperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston. Through May 15.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape paintings in Tempera, by Walter E. Campbell. Through May 15.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings by Eilshemius, through May 13.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Theresa F. Bernstein. Through May 14.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Paintings by Nancy Wynne Parker; art work by children of Boston, ages 6 to 16 years. Through May 17.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Colored facsimiles of 15th to 17th century master's drawings in the Albertina Museum, Vienna.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Ettore Caser. Oils by Irene M. Higgins. Through May 13.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

American Brass Prices Rise

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NEW YORK CITY

Dry Delegates Win Out for First Place on Ballot

Drawing at State House Gives Anti-Repealists This Advantage

The first skirmish in the battle for prohibition repeal in Massachusetts was taken by the drys today when first place on the ballot to be submitted to the voters on June 13 was won by antirepealists in a drawing made at the State House.

In effect, the drawing means that the names of the three dry candidates from each of the 15 districts for the state convention to act on repeal will head those of their three wet rivals. According to Mr. Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, who was present, first place on the ballot is equivalent to an advantage of 10 per cent of all the votes cast.

The drawing was made in the office of the Secretary of State, Mr. Frederic W. Cook. Mr. David F. Sibley, secretary of the Committee for Prohibition Repeal, represented the wets.

Labeling by the State of goods produced in violation of the minimum wage regulations would be required in Massachusetts under the provisions of a measure passed to be engrossed in the Senate yesterday. An amendment provides that issue of labels be held in abeyance until the Commissioner of Labor and Industries has studied the present decrees of the wage board.

The most important action in the House was the advancement to a third reading of the beer bill, which bases the issue of licenses to sell beer upon population units of 1000. Under the terms of this bill Boston could issue 501 licenses instead of its present 176.

A favorable report was made by the Committee on Municipal Affairs on Mayor James M. Curley's petition to indemnify policemen, firemen and other employees of the city of Boston from claims made against them in connection with the performance of their duties.

"Next annual session," was the report of the committee on the bill to prohibit cities from making appropriations after submitting the annual budget.

A resolve providing for a study of the Boston City Charter was reported favorably by the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Committee Favors $24,625,000 Tax Bill

The Legislative Committee on Taxation today reported favorably to the House the measure based on Gov. Joseph B. Ely's recommendations for additional taxes amounting to $24,625,000. The proceeds would go toward reducing the heavy levies now imposed on real estate owners.

As reported to the House, the bill contained only nine minor changes from the original as received by the committee. There was only one dissenter on the entire measure, although several members of the committee dissented on various features of the bill, particularly the sales tax, poll tax on women and the proposed tax on electrical energy.

The taxes to be imposed and the anticipated revenue from each follows: Two per cent sales tax on commodities for balance of year $10,000,000; electrical energy tax for balance of year, $875,000; poll tax on women, $2,000,000; tax on domestic corporations, $6,000,000; one-half of 1 per cent tax on income, $1,500,000; reduction of exemptions on earned incomes, $250,000; 10 per cent tax on earned incomes paid or unpaid this year $2,000,000.

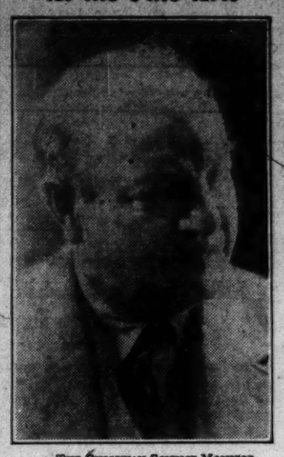
Court Approves Plan To Reorganize Bank

The Supreme Judicial Court in conjunction with federal authorities and the Massachusetts State Bank Commissioner today approved plans of reorganizing the Worcester Bank & Trust Company of Worcester under terms which have not yet been fulfilled.

Substantially all the capital stock of the Worcester County National Bank is owned by the Worcester Bank & Trust, so the plan contemplates that all assets of the latter with certain general exceptions be transferred to the Worcester County National Bank which will credit on its books all deposits in full up to $500. Of those in excess of $500, the bank will credit at least 40 per cent of the total or $500, whichever is the greater.

By agreement with the larger depositors it is expected that under the plan 11,000 of the 14,000 depositors will be paid in full. The total release to depositors will be in the neighborhood of $8,000,000.

At the Fine Arts



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Harry Baur in "David Golder."

Motion Pictures

Full Program

Mr. Morgan Dennis, whose dog-etchings are such popular pets, is making personal appearance twice daily at the Fine Arts Theater this week, with the two captivating Scotties, Jock and Jill, who are starring in the short motion picture of the same name. "Jock and Jill," having its world première at this theater, is the first of a series of dog motion pictures under the direction of the artist. Superimposed spoken dialogue is used to make the comedy clear, and it is possible to believe that actual canine conversation would be more brilliant. Silent pictures, letting the dogs speak for themselves in their own way, with music, synchronized or especially written, and printed titles for the plot, might effect a more charming if not a more truthful interpretation of dog nature. A new exhibition of Mr. Dennis's etchings is on view in the lobby.

The bright touch afforded by the Scotties comes not amiss after the lugubrious spell cast by the feature picture. "David Golder," a French screen drama adapted from the novel by Mme. Irene Nemirovski, is a somber tale of a Polish Jew who rises without arrogance or loss of the simpler human qualities and finds only suffering with his great wealth. M. Harry Baur does a fine job with a not particularly fine or inspiring character, but an intensely human one, a sort of Père Goriot with minor alterations. The two women who make his life miserable are harpies of greed, the wife, hard and cold, with no beauty to her glitter, her daughter a senseless little sponge of acquisitiveness with some affectionate by-play when necessary. It is revolting to see her, an overdressed young girl, scrambling to gather up the bank notes David Golder has flung at her from his winnings at a gaming table. One longs to set her at work scrubbing acres of kitchen floors and to see her mother handcuffed with her own bangles. The parts are unamiably played by Mme. Paule Andral and Mlle. Jackie Monnier respectively.

The picture is artistically presented, with fleeting, misty photography, dissolving views and subtle, significant shots of the camera, as when David Golder walks with his crony, an old Jew, in an impressive study of comparative footsteps. There is poetry in the closing scenes, on a Russian vessel, when David Golder is coming to the end of his harassed life. The plangent strokes of a fog horn, as the elder man tearfully counsels a young Jew embarking on such a career as his own, enhance the final poignancy. M. Julien Duvivier is the director.

M. L.

Boston Stage Notes

"Of Thee I Sing" is in its fourth and last week at the Shubert; "The Student Prince" in its second week at the Majestic.

Miss Katharine Cornell comes to the Plymouth next Monday evening for a two weeks' stay in Sidney Howard's "Alien Corn."

At the Fine Arts there will be a French lesson by a Berlitz teacher at 9 p. m. Thursday, preceding the showing of "David Golder."

Better Business Conference Called

Representatives of New England industrial and recreational enterprises are coming to Boston on Thursday for a two-day conference at the Hotel Statler arranged by the New England Council in an effort to aid business recovery. Details of the program were outlined by council officials today.

There will be an exhibition of New England products and illustrative material designed to portray the vacation attractions of New England's coast and mountain resorts. Other activities which the council has listed include:

Forum on development and marketing of new products; round table discussions on finding and selling new products; packing and dealer coöperation, and an industrial research tour in which New England business executives will visit the industrial research laboratories of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Virginia Drys to Mobilize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 9—Virginia drys have been called upon by the "Virginia Emergency Prohibition Committee" to meet in convention here, May 11 and 12, to unify all prohibition forces to prevent repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and save the State dry laws.

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Canada Reviews Bill to Give Indian Rights as Citizen

Second Reading Opposed by Liberals; Unwanted by Indians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 9—A bill providing for the compulsory enfranchisement of the Indians passed second reading yesterday in the face of much opposition.

According to Mr. J. C. Elliott, Liberal, an Indian with property may become the victim of unscrupulous white people who would get control of his holdings, and both he and Mr. James Malcolm, another Ontario Liberal, considered that the best evidence that the Indians did not want enfranchisement was that they had not asked for it, and some tribes even petitioned against it.

Mr. T. G. Murphy, Minister of Interior, and superintendent-general of Indian affairs, was surprised that there still remained any misapprehension as to the intention of the bill. There was a mistaken public opinion, he said, that the Indians were always to remain wards of the Government, free from any "healthy discipline." Some day the Indian must emerge from his dependent state, and he thought that this was a wise step toward that end. The bill as drafted would respect special concessions granted to certain tribes and there was no violation of treaties or agreements.

Mr. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, explained that the present law provided for enfrancisement of an Indian on his own application or by a majority vote of the male members of the band to which he belonged.

The new act simply gave the department authority to initiate enfranchisement of an Indian who it thought qualified to accept such responsibility and the case would be reviewed by a tribunal of a judge, a nominee of the Government and a nominee of the Indian band. Once it was conceded that the Indian had the right of enfrancisement, which the present act did, then the arguments that he would be imposed upon vanished, he declared.

Mrs. Hammond Honored At Mount Berry School

MOUNT BERRY, Ga., May 9 (AP)—Mrs. John Henry Hammond of New York received the honorary degree of doctor of literature, and Dr. Charles M. Proctor of Boston an honorary degree of doctor of science at the 31st annual commencement exercises of Berry Schools today.

Dr. Martha Berry, founder of the schools for mountain boys and girls, made the awards.

Quebec Is to Abandon Hydroelectric Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Mr. Honoré Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, submitted to the Quebec Legislature a bill which was a retrogression of policy on the part of the Government regarding the sale of hydro-electric power outside of Canada. In 1926, on the suggestion of Quebec's Premier, Mr. Louis Taschereau, a bill was adopted which prohibited the exportation of electricity from Quebec, exception being made for companies having already contracted for such exportation.

Since then the government speakers had always stressed the necessity of not selling electricity, so that foreign industries might be forced to establish branches here. By the bill, which has passed first reading, the Government sought power to allow the sale of electricity outside the province, on certain conditions.

Banking Act Upheld For Mississippi By U. S. Circuit Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss., May 9 — The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has upheld Mississippi's 1930 Banking Act, which repealed the old guaranty of deposits law and substituted a depositors' protective fund. The law previously had been upheld by the State Supreme Court.

In the case before the Federal Court, sitting at New Orleans, the First National Bank of Greenville, Miss., contended that the act discriminated against national banks. The Greenville bank had petitioned to enjoin the county tax collector from collecting levies under the act. The petition, granted in the District Federal Court, was reversed and dismissed by the Appellate Court.

The 1930 act, replacing the old guaranty of deposits act, exempted the surplus of state banks from ad valorem taxation, but provided an assessment of 3 per cent to create a depositors' protective fund. The act provided that national banks might avail themselves of the benefits of the act by paying the 3 per cent assessment.

Leviathan to Be Used For Short Sea Cruises

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—The New York Times says the United States liner Leviathan, whose withdrawal from transatlantic service was approved Saturday by the Shipping Board, will be held in condition to operate on short trips if sufficient traffic develops.

It will be docked at Hoboken, N. J., and reconditioned during the next few weeks. Its owners plan to transfer Capt. A. B. Randall, master of the Leviathan, to the Manhattan to succeed Capt. Schuyler Cummings, effective immediately. Some of the Leviathan's staff has been transferred to the Washington, which makes its maiden trip Wednesday.

Harlem Negro Census Shows Rapid Increase

NEW YORK, May 9—The growth of Harlem's Negro population from 78,411 in 1920 to 193,688 in 1930 is reported in a study the committee on land utilization of the New York Building Congress in coöperation with the Architects' Emergency Committee, just published.

Indicating a tripling in the space occupied by the main body of the Harlem Negro population, the report says that while in 1920 the federal census showed the district to contain 51 per cent of the city's total Negro inhabitants and that 90 per cent of these were concentrated in 11 of the area's 72 eight-block census tracts, the figures a decade later showed that Harlem's Negroes numbered 59 per cent of the total for the city, and that 90 per cent of them were living in 31 tracts.

The area between 102d and 131st Streets and the Harlem and Hudson Rivers was the basis for the committee's studies.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Starts 'Renovize' Job Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 9—A renovizing campaign, which is expected to result in at least $1,000,000 worth of work and in increased employment, started here yesterday.

Seven hundred men and women in the next two weeks will visit every home, store and manufacturing plant in the metropolitan area to sell the idea of "Renovize Grand Rapids." The campaign contemplates an intensive community effort to promote the repair, modernizing and remodeling of residences and business properties, of financial advantage to property owners and institutions and to provide a stimulant to business and labor generally.

Yale Curtis Prize Awarded

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 9 (AP)—The John Hubbard Curtis Prize at Yale University was awarded today to Mr. Duncan C. Lee of Catham, Va., for his essay on "The Ideals of the Younger Generation."

Women Seem to Be Natural Gardeners

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Nyholm & Lincoln

GARDEN OF PAUL D. CRAVATH, LONG ISLAND

Miss Isabelle Pendleton, Landscape Gardener, Laid Out This Beauty Spot. There Is a Brook and Each Room on the Lower Floor of the House Commands a View of the Trees, Shrubs and Flowers.

Public to See Rare Beauties Of Some New York Gardens

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 9—Some of New York's noted gardens are to be opened to the public during the next few weeks with the result that the roses and phlox, the lilacs and delphinium will earn a goodly sum for the treasuries of charitable and educational institutions.

The timid or lonely traveler who comes under the kindly protection of the Travelers' Aid Society will profit by the party which is to be given on the estate of Mr. Paul D. Cravath in Locust Valley on May 27. This is an annual event, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Coe having been the sponsors last year. The local branch has assisted 2500 young men during the year, more than 400 of them under 21 years old. It has found lodgings for 9083 women and girls and has returned to their own homes many wanderers who have drifted in through the railroad terminals or docks.

To aid the work Mr. Cravath will open his garden which was laid out by a woman, Miss Isabella Pendleton, three years before the house was built. Each room on the lower floor of the home looks out upon the garden. The main terrace is planted in green in order that it may not detract from the woodland view and to accent the brilliance of the flowers. Against the flower borders with a gurgling brook for music and the woodland as a distant setting there will be professional dancing.

The New York chapter of the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture will sponsor the opening of four gardens for the benefit of the school. The first is to be on May 16 when the public is invited to view the quaint charms of a hillside garden on the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Henry de Forest at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

"Nethermuir" is set in a background of woods, the land rising gently to a terrace with tea house and pool. The old-fashioned rectangular flower beds were laid out before there was a United States. In 1907 rough stone walls were added by Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead, who developed Central Park. These walls now are the background for rock plants and climbers in profusion. Between the interlacing branches of dogwood there are glimpses of the blue harbor waters.

On May 25 Mr. and Mrs. Robert Brewster's garden at Mount Kisco is to be opened showing the design by Ellen Shipman, with a long flight of steps leading to an arbor covered with white and lavender wistaria. On June 1 guests may progress from the informally planted but impressive English garden of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Salvage at Glen Head, Long Island, to the French garden on the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. F. McCann at Syosset.

The committee in charge of the Lowthorpe benefit includes practicing landscape architects, Miss Pendleton, Miss Louise Payson, Mrs. Agnes S. Clark, Mrs. Nellie B. Allen, and Miss Eleanor Roche.

Rand University Inducts Chair Of African Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—Development of Afrikaans literature side by side with English culture is one of the aims of a Chair of Afrikaans recently inaugurated at the Witwatersrand University here.

Dr. C. M. van den Heever, first occupier of the chair, appealed to the Afrikaans-speaking people to support the mouthpieces of their nation, especially writers and artists, with something more practical than mere lip service.

"The time is past to my mind," he said, "when a fusion of English and Afrikaans to form a new language was possible. Today both languages are strongly intrenched in the country. We must see that neither swamps the other; that while the lesser culture shall assimilate all that is of good influence in the greater one, it shall retain its individual flavor and remain the voice of a people, not the imitative shadow of a greater culture."

Dr. T. J. Haarhoff, professor of classics at Witwatersrand University, expressed the opinion that the Afrikaans language was on the eve of great developments. The new tongue had served its apprenticeship and had become adolescent, he said. It was on the point of deepening and widening its content to become the perfect instrument for the great national genius of the future. "Who knows," he asked, "but that the innovation of the Chair of Afrikaans may not give the necessary impetus to a new period of creative activity in Afrikaans literature?"

Atlanta Gets Air Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Night passenger service from Atlanta will go into effect as soon as delivery is made to the company of five new Curtiss Condor planes, with a 15-passenger capacity, according to Mr. H. A. Elliot, general manager of Eastern Air Transport Company. Atlanta is to be the connecting link from New York with the American Airways plane from the Pacific coast, the entire trip taking less than 30 hours flying time, form Los Angeles through Atlanta to New York.

Junior Music Clubs Sponsored by Texans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Junior and juvenile music club extension work was adopted as a major objective during the coming year by the Texas Federation of Music Clubs at its annual spring convention here.

Progress during the last year inspired the federation to greater efforts. An entire day during the four-day convention was devoted to the junior and juvenile department under chairmanship of Mrs. Talbot Williams of Tyler, who announced more than 50 new junior clubs federated during the last year. There was also an increase in senior clubs.

Forestry Students Win Research Scholarships

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 9 (AP)—Nineteen graduate students and seniors in the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, have received scholarships for research and graduate work for the 1933-34 academic year, officials of the college announced yesterday.

Six of the group will graduate next month. They are Martin E. Baudenistel of Lockport, Harold B. Donaldson of Syracuse, Federic W. O'Neil of Yonkers, Charles E. Reynolds of Binghampton, A. C. Fegel of Amsterdam and Herbert B. McKean of Williamsport, Penna.

Henry Ford
Dearborn, Mich.

May 9, 1933

A great thing has occurred amongst us. We have made a complete turn-around, and at last America's face is toward the future.

Three years---1929 to 1932---we Americans looked backward. All our old financial and political machinery was geared to pull us out of the depression by the same door through which we entered. We thought it simply a case of going back the way we came. It failed. We now realize that the way out is forward---through it.

Thanks for that belongs to President Roosevelt. Inauguration Day he turned the Ship of State around. Having observed the failure of sincere efforts to haul us back the way we came, he designed a new method---new political and financial machinery---to pull us out the way we are going---forward. He is clearing international obstacles out of the way; he does not stand in awe of tariffs. The people begin to feel that he does not take advice from the "interests"; that he has courage and loyalty to work for one supreme interest only---the welfare of the American people. That is a big achievement for two months in office.

And now we all look to what is coming; we grow less and less concerned with what is behind. We are looking for a hand-hold on the haul rope. Every man wants to do what he can, and all he can.

The best thing I can do for the Country is to create industry by building good motor cars. If I knew anything better to do, I would do it. Industry must be my contribution. Motor cars must face ahead to the future, like everything else. They are so much a part of the Nation's daily life that if they lag behind they hold the Country back.

Henry Ford

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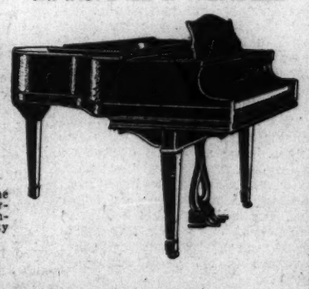

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Newark, N. J.	20.10	15.68	14.76
New York City	39.69	34.34	31.92
Philadelphia	32.01	24.62	24.62
Portland, Me.	17.49	13.09	10.29
Springfield	14.90	11.18	10.82
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Hitler's Partner Seeks to Retain Share in Control

Hugenberg Says Grant of Power by Reichstag Rests on Coalition

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 9—As the National Socialists continue to strengthen their exclusive control over the German government, the struggle of German Nationalists to retain their influence in the coalition is intensified. Conversations are under way between Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Capt. Hermann Goering, Prussian Prime Minister, and Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, Nationalist Minister of Economy.

These negotiations are concerned with filling the vacancy in the Prussian Ministry of Agriculture which is regarded as the pivotal point in the question whether the Nationalists shall continue to share in the responsibilities of governing the Reich.

Dr. Hugenberg desires to continue his control of agricultural policy, but the National Socialists want the Agricultural Ministry for themselves. Even should an agreement allow Dr. Hugenberg to continue to control agriculture as well as other branches of economy, it is expected that the National Socialists will appoint their own Undersecretary of State for Agriculture.

It is contended by Dr. Hugenberg that the present decree of power granted to the government by the Reichstag only endures as long as the present Nationalist-National Socialist coalition is maintained. What success he would have in contending that the government's mandate lapses if he should leave the Cabinet is open to question. This is particularly emphasized in view of the recent declaration of Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, that the strongest member of the coalition tends to push the weaker partner aside.

Meanwhile Dr. Heinrich Bruening, former Chancellor, has been appointed leader of the Roman Catholic Center Party with more or less dictatorial powers to reorganize that party. This is taken to indicate that the party realizes the need of "regeneration" so as to conform to the new Germany.

As Chancellor, Dr. Bruening freed Germany from its "tribute payments" and assured President von Hindenburg's reelection. He therefore finds much appreciation beyond his own party. His declaration that the Center Party "finds in the framework of the whole national front for Germany's honor and freedor, for Germany's equal status among the nations, for right and justice for our peoples a happier future," and his eulogy of Chancellor Hitler's statesmanship appears to indicate that the Center Party is not opposed to a coalition with the National Socialists.

Orange Growers Reach California Price Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANAHEIM, Calif., May 9—Southern California Valencia orange growers have entered upon a market stabilization agreement, and look forward to almost complete control when the 1933 marketing season begins later this month.

This announcement is made here by Mr. D. D. Waynick, chairman of a committee which has represented the Farm Bureau in five Valencia-producing counties in perfecting an agreement and obtaining 90 per cent support of growers. Completion of this sign-up and the agreement marks the end of six months of endeavor upon this one project, and follows the unsuccessful launching of a stabilization program in 1932.

The stabilization program has for its immediate goal the increase of profits for the grower, or at least the decrease of losses due to overshipping the market. But it will attempt to increase the consumer demand and to better the quality of fruit reaching the market. This latter objective is to be reached by more careful selection of fruit to insure that only unblemished, unfrosted fruit of good size shall be shipped.

Operation of the stabilization program for a period of four weeks is assured under the withdrawal clause of the agreement. The 1932 agreement contained a 14-day withdrawal provision. During the two weeks that agreement was in operation, Valencia orange prices climbed approximately 50 cents per packed box, declining much more than this immediately after the effort had failed.

Loose and place packet fruit will be in charge of a local regulation committee. This group shall have the power to determine what areas this type fruit can be sold in, and to enforce its edicts. Fruit not prorated is to be "eliminated from fresh fruit trade channels under proper safeguards."

A third committee is set up to arbitrate differences between growers, marketing agencies and the other stabilization committees. Growers here believe the agreement marks an outstanding achievement in collective market stabilization. Difficulties in bringing about the agreement have been great because of the marked differences in methods and theories of marketing represented by the various shipping agencies. These difficulties have been met around the conference table by arbitration.

Philadelphia Museum Shows Gain in 'Business'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 9—Bearing out the theory that the years of the recession have had their salutary effect in turning the thoughts of many people toward the contemplation of something more constructive than the daily rounds of business and pleasure, the annual report of the Academy of Natural Sciences here, just released, shows that the number of visitors for the year just ended was 9 per cent more than the number for 1931 and nearly three times as many as in 1930.

This increase is carried into the first three months of this year, the attendance figures for these reaching a total of 43,180, the largest for any three months of the history of the museum and an increase of 7600 over the same months for the year 1932.

Canadian Province Styled Bread Basket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The Province of Saskatchewan, with an area larger than that of any European country with the exception of Russia, was described as the "bread basket" of the Empire by the Saskatchewan Premier, Mr. J. T. M. Anderson, in a recent address here. In outlining its mineral and agricultural wealth he pointed out that the province has 15,000,000 acres of unsurveyed land, 80,000 square miles of mineralized lands, 8000 miles of railway, 2000 miles of graveled surface roads, 200,000 miles of road allowance, one automobile for every eight persons, one telephone for every six persons in urban centers and one for every 11 in rural centers. The total potential wealth from forests, mines, fields and streams amounts to $30,000,000,000.

Amendments to the British North America Act will have to be made with the consent of the majority of the nine provinces without the necessity of obtaining the consent of all, Mr. Anderson forecast. The Dominion must be a unit, be united in every way.

Ontario Products Export To British Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A substantial increase was noted in the export of Ontario farm products to the United Kingdom during the year ended Jan. 31, 1933, over the previous year. Greatest gains were shown by canned fruits, honey, cheese, condensed milk and canned meats.

Canned fruits, 80 per cent from Ontario, increased from 5,412,000 pounds to 10,442,000 pounds; cheese, 70 per cent from Ontario, from 804,788 hundredweight to 833,638 hundredweight; honey, 80 per cent from Ontario, from 1,864,000 pounds to 2,236,000 pounds; condensed milk from 84,062 to 171,000 pounds, and canned meats from 15,388 pounds to 391,354 pounds.

Dr. McKenzie Designs Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy has awarded the first platinum medal ever established for award by any of the world's great scientific societies to Mr. John James Denny of Kingston, in recognition of his contribution to the art of concentrating gold and silver ores. The gift is that of the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the discovery of the nickel deposits in the Sudbury district. It was designed by Dr. K. Tait McKenzie, Canada's internationally known sculptor and medalist.

Transport Regulation Seeks Harmony as Well as Profits

Railroads, Motortrucks and Motorbuses Each Has Field to Cover, Expert Says, and Require Mutual Consideration

In view of the widespread interest occasioned by the "All Aboard, America" series, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has interviewed an expert in the transportation field for additional facts on the complex problems which now face Congress relative to transportation coordination.

Clockwork is just routine to your railroad man. But the average person looks out over the labyrinth of tracks at the rail terminal with something akin to awe. Here, if anywhere, is a delicate sense of coördination and precision that keeps each train to its own track and empties the ribbons of steel only in time to make way for the rumble of more wheels.

In the world of steam and steel, it is not hours that count but minutes. Coördination—that's the word. And because of it, the passenger rides out of the terminal into that maze of glittering steel with the comfortable feeling of security.

It appears that this harmony of movement so visible at the railroad terminal is symbolical of that something which transportation experts in Washington would like to translate into terms applicable to the transportation world as a whole. One of these experts with his ear to the coördination sounding board is Mr. Jerome Fanculilli. From his analysis of the situation one garners that transportation students are riding out of the terminals of discussion on two main tracks.

One group, he declares, is interested in coördination solely from the standpoint of what it can do to improve the position of the railroads. The other aims to set up a national policy which will keep the various wheels of transportation in proper alignment with each other.

Danger of Partiality

The tendency at this time, he said, seems to be to tackle the problem mainly from the railroad angle—that is, to protect railroad revenues. Proposals just reported to Congress, he pointed out, are not designed in any way to benefit carriers other than the rails. They would give a federal rail coördinator power to effect railroad economies. But Mr. Fanculilli was apprehensive that this power would be expanded to prevent other competitors of the rails from staying in business unless they opened avenues of business for the railroads.

"Transportation facilities other than railroads," he said, "may be seriously affected by the coördination plan in that it will dispose of the principal objection of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the past to rail participation in such facilities. That has been chiefly to protect carriers against each other and to prevent discriminations between shippers. Under coördination the test for permitting rails to engage in other modes of service will be whether they will increase volume of rail traffic profitably.

"Transportation needs a get-together," he continued, "on some basic plan to link water, air, railroad and highway carriers, not for the good of any single form of transportation but for the good of the public and the business man."

Must Begin With Experts

The first step, he said, is to bring the experts out of their individual shells. This can be done, he intimated, by considering regulation in its relationship to the public interest. From the standpoint of the railroads, he considered this difficult because the pattern of regulation is based on a monopoly which no longer exists and has since been threaded with regulations aiming to attain up-to-the-minute objectives.

For this reason, the railroad regulation board could not very well be wiped clean for a new start. Contrariwise, Mr. Mancuilli insisted that it would be folly to work the other way and load the trucks down with legislation similar to that under which the rails are staggering.

In approaching the problem of regulation nationally, "let's not overlook local problems," he warned. Even among railroad officials of small and large lines he finds a wide divergence of opinion on the problem of regulating competing forms of transportation.

"Officials connected with the larger systems," he said, "indicate that they treat the problem from a national standpoint with little thought as to the effect of their proposals on purely local traffic. Officials of roads serving a restricted area have seen how other forms of transportation can be used to advantage. Many of these have not been in agreement with the officials of large systems as to regulation of all transportation.

"Similarly, those opponents of widespread regulation whose chief or only concern is with local transportation or low rates are not always able to understand that regulation of certain phases of transportation agencies other than railroads seems essential."

Bus in Class By Itself

Mr. Fanculilli was asked if by other transportation agencies he included the bus and the truck as adapted to regulation of rates and service?

"The bus—yes, the truck—no," he replied. "The bus is in a class by itself. It is the only vehicle that reacts more definitely to complete regulation even than the railroads.

"There is no apparent opposition from any quarter to bus regulation. Forty-seven states now have such regulation to a greater or lesser degree. Undoubtedly, this is due to the fact that the public interest is so clearly served by such regulation that there is no valid argument against it.

"The National Association of Motorbus Operators, recognizing that there is no such clearly defined public interest to be served by truck regulation, has consistently urged that bus regulation be considered separately from truck regulation and that legislation seeking regulation for buses in interstate operation shall contain no provisions with regard to trucks.

"The value of bus service to the public is regularity of service over a definite route at a fixed and equitable rate. To make the necessary investment in expensive equipment not suitable for any other purpose, capital for establishing a bus line must have protection against the establishment of another bus line to give competing service after it has created and established the business.

"A regulated monopoly for bus transportation is the only means by which the public can be assured of permanent satisfactory bus service. That does not mean that such bus service should be protected against rail or air competition, but only against bus competition."

Would Not Hamper Truck

As for the truck, flexibility is its greatest asset to the shipper, the Washington expert explained, and interstate regulation of such he branded as "a gross injustice to and discrimination against business located in cities on or near state boundaries."

"Only an inconsequential portion of truck movement into and out of cities," he continued, "is of the common carrier type on regular routes and schedules. Most of such movement is purely of a local character and primarily delivery to the city from surrounding producing areas or retail and wholesale delivery to the surrounding area.

"Interstate regulation of trucks would, to a large extent, be partial regulation of every type of business and industry and would have little relation to competition with the railroads."

These points emphasize Mr. Fancuilli's arguments that while regulation similar to the railroads may be all right for some forms of transportation it can prove all wrong for others and that the stand for or against regulation must be taken wholly on the basis of public interes.

He advised these test questions: "Is the public need regularity of service or the privilege of private bargaining or individual contract? Will the service cost more or less if competition is permitted or restricted? Will a regulated monopoly give to the public the service it demands as readily as restricted or unlimited competition?"

Truck a Splendid Dodger

"The motortruck," he continued, "is the chameleon of the transportation world. It defies any cure-all that has yet been proposed. Classify it as a common carrier and it becomes a contract carrier. Classify it as a contract carrier and it becomes a private vehicle for private use only. Enact the most stringent laws for its regulation outside of police regulation in the interest of safety and their enforcement is next to impossible.

"Examination of the motives underlying all demands for truck regulation discloses that the public interest is not the consideration. Where the regulation is not sought for the purpose of curing what are considered objectionable practices within some industry itself, such regulation is sought on the apparent hypothesis that those established in a certain business have some vested right to monopoly and control of that business."

"Who seeks truck regulation?" Mr. Fancuilli next was asked.

"Certain business men," he replied, "whose industry has found its markets or methods of distribution disturbed by the changes in marketing methods made possible through the motortruck. Then, too, railway employees have been urged to protest against unregulated trucks.

"Members of the various state public utility regulatory bodies have to a large extent favored motortruck regulation. And now those common carrier truck operators who are subjected to regulation in states that have regulatory laws as to intrastate truck traffic have become the most insistent agitators for interstate regulation of motortrucks."

Seek Equal Competition

Similarly, it is said, coal operators and dealers who have felt the effects of competition made possible through the use of trucks wish to equalize this competition by regulation. Furniture warehousemen have felt the effects of price-cutting for furniture moving by booking agents for individually owned vans operated with a minimum of overhead expense.

Truck regulation is said to appeal to these warehouse operators as a means of correcting what they consider an encroachment on their business. There are those who conscientiously believe that truck regulation would be justified for the sole object of eliminating cut-rate competition between truck operators.

"There is practically no industry from among the shippers of the country," the Washington expert declared, "that favors truck regulation of rates and service. Practically all farm groups nationaly organized have recorded their opposition to such regulation although there are certain farm interests divided on the proposition.

"For example, there is division on regulation in the ranks of the citrus fruit growers of Florida, but investigation shows that those Florida growers who favor truck regulation do not want to lose the benefits of cheap truck transportation, but merely desire regulation for the purpose of curing what they consider poor marketing methods pursued by many of the growers with the aid of motortrucks.

No Blanket Regulation

"And finally, because of the varying types of services provided by trucks and the great variety of commodities transported, as well as because state lines do not determine the flow of business and traffic, no blanket regulation similar to that applied to the railroads will be basically sound.

"If railroad regulation is made less rigid and is made so as to encourage the use by them of other transportation facilities, it is doubtful whether compulsory coördination will have to be provided for. If the barriers to coördination are lifted it will be most natural that shippers and carriers alike will voluntarily develop the advantage of coördination to the utmost.

"If the railroads are relieved of those regulatory handicaps which are not in the public interest and motortrucks are not restricted by regulation, unjust taxation and other handicaps, we will see industry benefited by cheaper and better distribution with consequent prosperity to all forms of transportation."

Rise of Research In Cost Reduction Seen for Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 8—Despite general curtailment of funds and reduction of staffs in the research departments of industrial concerns in the United States, the launching in the near future of intensive long-range production and distribution research on a scale never before attempted in the United States or elsewhere is foreseen by Dr. Edward Ray Weidlein, director of the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Penna.

In a report on "Industrial Research in the Present Economic Crisis," published in Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, journal of the American Chemical Society, Dr. Weidlein holds that the necessity for reducing costs and reviving business must eventually force industrialists to turn to expert investigation for new and effective means for improving their plant and merchandising systems.

One beneficial effect of the economic recession on industrial research activities is seen by Dr. Weidlein in the fact that while some members of research staffs have been dropped, these in many cases were "plainly incompetent" and were gotten rid of for the same reason that poor processes and poor machines were put into the discard.

The nucleus of scientific investigation in American industry has not suffered, Dr. Weidlein said, although some companies have been obliged to close their laboratories and others have cut down experimental costs.

"A few laboratories," he continued, "forced to cut their operating expenses by laying off part of their personnel, have been able, by judicious elimination, to prevent losses in the productivity of their staffs. In most instances, however, the ordeal of reduction has diminished research power."

Not all companies found it necessary or advisable to use the economy ax in their laboratories, Dr. Weidlein recalled, and these "scientifically managed corporations that, prior to 1930, benefited richly from the services of ably directed, competent research specialists, have continued to sustain well-staffed laboratories" and "have already profited from this support of applied science during the severe depression."

Montreal Merchants Urge Expense Cuts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—That governmental expenses be curtailed drastically and thus make it unnecessary for Canada to suffer a crisis equal in degree to that suffered by the United States before the Federal Government and the people of the Dominion realize the necessity of such economy was expressed by the Montreal Board of Trade at a special meeting when the Canadian Government was called upon to halt the rising tide of state expenditures.

Figures were placed before the board showing that the Dominion Government during the last 18 years, had spent $134 for every $100 of income; the provinces $152 for every $100 of income while the municipalities spent $124 for each $100 of revenue. Mr. Henry W. Morgan, president of the Board of Trade, said that the definition of the term "government debt" could be described "as something you pay off by going more deeply into."

A resolution was passed pointing out to the Government the necessity of more strict economy, and showing that deflated private enterprise will welcome governmental action.

British Columbia Taxes Meals Above 50 Cents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The British Columbia Government has imposed its new tax on all public meals costing 50 cents and more, according to the following schedule, just issued: 3 cents on meals from 50 to 60 cents; 4 cents between 65 and 80 cents; 5 cents between 85 cents and $1; 6 cents between $1.05 and $1.20; 7 cents between $1.25 and $1.40; 8 cents between $1.45 and $1.60; 9 cents between $1.65 and $1.80; and 10 cents between $1.85 and $2.

The revenue from this tax will be used for hospital purposes, to replace grants which the Government formerly gave to these institutions.

Chile Fills Interior Post

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 9 (By U. P.)—Señor Alfredo Piwonka, ex-Minister of Public Works, yesterday was appointed Minister of Interior, succeeding Señor Horacio Hevia, who resigned Saturday in protest against the Republican militia parade.

U. S. Students Win Awards to Study In French Schools

Appointment of 65 From All Parts of Country Made by Institute

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 8—Appointments of 65 American students for study in France were announced by Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, director of the Institute of International Education, yesterday.

Twenty-one appointments are for teaching in lycées and normal schools and were offered by the French Ministry of Public Instruction in cooperation with the Office National des Universités et Ecoles Françaises. They are:

Irving H. Berenson and Alfred Jepson Bingham of New York City; Miss Rosalie Francoise Brunschwig of Brooklyn; Miss Charlotte Louise Clippinger of Westerville, Ohio; William David Conroy of Quincy, Mass.; Miss Helen Roberts Ladd of Red Wing, Minn.; Miss Virginia Anne Mason of Pittsburgh; Miss Helen Virginia Maxwell of Evanston, Ill.; Albert Merriman Jr. of Gallipolis, Ohio; Herbert Leslie Morgenroth and Richard O'Brien of New York City; Miss Dorothy Emma Odell of Orange, N. J.; Miss Edna Nichols Pusey and Miss Eleanor Yeatman Pusey of West Chester, Penna.; Miss Jeanne Frances Savinien of Berkeley, Calif.; Miss Mary Elizabeth Schlitz of Billings, Mont.; Miss Vivien Shaw of Chattanooga; Willard Harris Stearns of South Orange, N. J.; Baldwin Steward of Winthrop, Mass.; Charles Preston Vorce of Mexico, N. Y., and Miss Ruth Wadhams of Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Twenty appointments were for scholarships of $400 each, providing for study in the Institute of Art and Archæology in the University of Paris during a five-weeks' summer session. They were made in cooperation with the College Art Association and financed by a special grant from the Carnegie Corporation and were awarded to:

Franklin Matthews Biebel of Oakmont, Penna.; Miss Jon Etta Hastings Carter of Owatonna, Minn.; Miss Elizabeth Coussirat of Brooklyn; Miss Elinor Adrienne Danton of Oberlin, Ohio; Maurice Ambrose de Vinna Jr. of Tulsa; David du Vivier of New York City; Miss Caroline Gleick of St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Helen Benedict Hall of Ann Arbor; Mr. Sydney Kellner of Brooklyn; Miss Felice Teresa Kozak of Toledo; Miss Laura Jean McAdams of Due West, S. C.; Mr. Beaumont Newhall of Lynn, Mass.; Miss Ellen Stannichols of Medina, Ohio; Miss Miriam Schild of Brooklyn; Miss Barbara J. Smith of Minneapolis; Mr. Dimitris Theodore Tselos of Pawhuska, Okla., and Miss Alice von Keller of Lynchburg, Va.

Nineteen of the appointments were to fellowships offered each year by the Ministry of Public Instruction and the universities of France to American college and university graduates who wish to study in the institutions of higher education in France.

They were established in appreciation of fellowships offered by American colleges and universities to French students. They went to:

Miss Sylvia Adelaide Boyd of West Newton, Mass.; Miss Mary Scott Burnet of Athens, Ga.; Miss Mary-Gregg Dart of Boulder, Colo.; Miss Octavia Nichols Edwards of Dallas, Texas; Miss Jeanne Ashton Ernst of Rutherford, N. J.; Miss Pauline Guyton of Springfield, Ohio; Mr. George Francis Harris of Schenectady, N. Y.; Miss Jean Lucille Harry of Big Moose, N. Y.; Miss Elizabeth Stewart Hill of New York City; Miss Helen Eugenia Kelly of Watsonville, Calif.; Mr. Edwin Lawrence Meyer of Richmond Hill, N. Y.; Miss Willetta Marie Reber of Livingston, Mont.; Miss Emily Rose Scott of San Diego, Calif.; Miss Margaret Ernestine Seydell of Wichita; Miss Barbara Belle Spoerry of Lincoln, Neb.; Miss Mary Sprinkle of Marion, Va.; Miss Evelyn Rose Stapleton of Wilmington, Vt.; Mr. William Guy Wing of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, and Miss Ruth Elinor Weaver of Fredonia, N. Y.

Five of the appointments were for field service fellowships founded "to provide an enduring memorial to the 127 field service men who gave their lives to the cause and to perpetuate among future generations the mutual understanding and fraternity of spirit which marked their relations during the war." The fellowships carry a stipend of $1400 each for one year and were awarded to:

Karl George Bottke of Indianapolis, Mr. Henry Murray Dater of Bridgewater, Mass., Ainsley Herbert Diamond of Berkeley, Calif., Napthali Lewis of New York City, and George Etsel Pearey of Hollywood, Calif.

Ontario to Assist Settlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Seed grain and fodder will be supplied to deserving cases among Northern Ontario settlers who are now on direct relief and who will be unable to farm their lands without such assistance, it was decided by the Unemployment Relief Committee of the Ontario Government. Distribution of the seed, which is to be free, may range from 10 to 20 bushels for each farmer-settler. This policy is entirely independent of the arranged grain supply under the Northern Development Branch which has been carried on for some years.

High-Grade Cotton Still Is Money Crop, Farmers Discover

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASLEY, S. C.—That cotton can be made to pay even at the prevailing low prices, provided the right methods are used, is evidenced in the experience of a group of growers here, who by growing one improved variety of the staple through community coöperation, have reaped decided advantages in the way of increased yields to the acre and the premiums received for better quality lint. These premiums run as high as 75 to 100 points, or $3.75 to $5 per bale.

These facts have been revealed in a survey made by Mr. J. A. Shankin of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, in coöperation with the Agricultural Economic Division of the South Carolina Experiment Station, which included 85 growers to determine the varieties of cotton they grow and the extent of purity of the seed used in the community for planting.

Of the 85 growers interviewed, 18 produced cotton from pure seed of one improved variety; 32 produced cotton from improved varieties which had become mixed with other varieties grown in the community, and 35 were raising cotton from "run down" short staple varieties.

While averages showed but little difference in the length of staple produced from pure seed of improved varieties and mixed seed of improved varieties, in cotton from "run down" short staple varieties, there is a much higher proportion of fiber measuring less than one inch than in the other two groups.

Cotton is still a money-making crop in the South, provided the better varieties are grown under the right conditions, growers here declare.

Florida Alters Kidnaping Law

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 9 (AP)—The Florida Senate yesterday unanimously passed a bill to impose the extreme penalty on persons convicted of kipnaping in cases involving ransom. The measure now goes to the House. Present Florida law sets the penalty for kidnaping at 10 to 20 years' imprisonment.

California Declares Debt Stay Is Illegal; Few Foreclosures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—There is little likelihood that wholesale action will be started to foreclose on mortgages and deeds of trust during a holiday on such procedure granted by the Legislature but which a recent decision of the Superior Court here held to be unconstitutional.

That is the opinion of Superior Judge Emmet H. Wilson, who handed down the decision in a test case which is believed to have been the only one on record on California. His decision, however, has not yet been referred to a higher court.

"Due to the unanimity with which title companies accepted the moratorium and agreed not to press foreclosure suits, it does not appear likely that any action to foreclose will be taken irrespective of possible legal rights," Judge Wilson said.

In his decision, Judge Wilson declared that the moratorium act "does not protect all classes of people and thus is held to be discriminatory," although it was passed in order to prevent families from being left destitute for nonpayment of debts.

"The entire business structure of the country has been based upon the inviolability of contracts," he added. "The Constitution declares them to be sacred. Through wars and financial crises the courts have steadfastly restrained legislative intrusion into forbidden fields."

The state mortgage moratorium became effective March 10 and was to endure for 60 days, thus expiring May 9. An effort to extend it until Jan. 1, 1934, is being made through several legislative channels, however.

The Editor's Puzzle

92

41 The trouble about raising the income tax ~~(is not that)~~ a year ~~from now up to~~ 5 ~~per cent~~ has not been ~~spring~~ rooted out and may ~~start~~ ~~forth~~ again unless the ~~tax~~ payers ~~many their~~ ~~dimpulse~~ ~~position vocal~~. There is no reason why the ~~ship~~ ~~of state~~ should have ~~a~~ ~~difficult~~ ~~rough~~ road to travel.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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Repatriates to Get Homes in Mexico At Farm Colony

National Committee to Guide Back-to-Land Move in Oaxaca

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—Fearing that unguided repatriation will cause a serious unemployment situation in Mexico, the National Committee for Repatriation, a semiofficial unit, has asked the Government to coordinate all repatriation activities under central control.

With the nucleus of one agricultural colony already formed in the State of Oaxaca, another being organized in the State of Guerrero, and a projected colonization plan for Lower California, the committee has taken first steps in its campaign to foster the "back-to-the-farm" movement organized in conjunction with the repatriation problem.

This "back-to-the-farm" movement is not a vague scheme, but calls for the establishment of agricultural communities which would be self-sustaining and which at the same time would have room for men to practice urban trades.

A "sanitary brigade" accompanied the first contingent of several hundred families which left Mexico City a few days ago for Oaxaca. The brigade will remain with the group to care for the health of the members until the colony has reached the point of supporting its own sanitary and public health units.

The committee, leading members of which are officials of the immigration bureau of the Federal Government, and representatives of national commercial organizations, plans to allow the colonists to decide whether they prefer to farm cooperatively or on a basis of individual independence. This elasticity in organization of the farm communities is provided by the committee to meet varying climatic conditions and growing of diverse crops.

Although a part of the repatriation current flows through channels controlled at present by the committee, a large part becomes transformed into a haphazard flood after passing the boundary line. In appealing to the Government for better control, the committee points to the splendid organization of Los Angeles relief societies which have paid transportation for thousands of repatriates on their way back to the Mexican border.

"Unless one unified plan, enbracing the work of the Departments of Agriculture, Interior and Finance, is adopted, one member of the committee said, "Mexico will be faced with a problem of caring for 300,000 or 400,000 jobless persons, jerked from another environment and as yet unadjusted."

The committee is seeking to utilize all the knowledge which the various returning Mexicans have obtained during their stay in the United States. In this connection the committee aims to prevent the assembling in the larger cities of the trades elements, such as carpenters, masons, mechanics, painters and others.

These are being urged to take their places in the farming communities, engage in agriculture for a while until the colony has been well organized. When this has taken place, the trade workers can, if they still wish, go back to their trade—which the colony could then support—and leave farming to their companions of different inclination.

Dutch Gliding Fans To Train at School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—A glider school to teach fans the art of gliding and sail planing and to act as a center of this sport in the Netherlands is to be opened this summer in the province of Gelderland, it is stated here.

The school will be under the auspices of the National School of Aviation and the Royal Dutch Society for Aviation and will be situated in beautiful surroundings of woods and moorlands near Lake Uddel.

Professional tuition will be given at the school to some scores of glider pupils, who will stay for the duration of the course of at least one week on the premises of the school. On days that are unsuitable for sailing, the pupils will be taught to make repairs to the gliders.

The pupils will have opportunity to graduate and obtain the different certificates that have been internationally instituted for glider and sail-plane amateurs. Pupils are received from the age of 14 upwards.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

G. C. Wolterding, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. R. K. Raymond, Santa Cruz, Calif.
Miss Mabel Ruth Post, Spokane, Wash.
Miss Ruth Sutton, Kinston, N. C.
Miss Maria D. Jordan, Dover, N. H.
Miss Belle M. Felker, Dover, N. H.
Mrs. Maude S. Hay, Macon, Ga.
Mrs. P. P. Triller, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Annie Marks Strohm, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Laura E. Morgan, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Sarah K. Stahl, Cleveland, Ohio
Walter P. Stahl, Cleveland, Ohio
Mary M. Ruth, Reading, Penna.
Miss Lucy I. Roberts, Dover, N. H.
Mrs. Gertrude K. Gage, Detroit, Mich.
Edward J. Adams, Waltham, Mass.

Act Protects Newspaper Men

TRENTON, N. J., May 9 (AP)—By a vote of 46 to 0, the House has passed a bill to protect the confidence of newspapers and newspaper men. The bill now goes to the Governor. Under the measure, a person employed by a newspaper could not be compelled to disclose the source of any information used in the newspaper before any court, grand jury or legislative committee.

Original Colonial Documents Discovered in Senate Archives

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

WASHINGTON'S FIRST INAUGURAL ADDRESS
JAMES D. PRESTON, Senate Librarian (Left), Showing COL. EDWIN A. HALSEY, Secretary of the Senate, Rare Washington Manuscript.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 9—The Senate will be asked in a resolution now being drafted to provide funds for preserving valuable documents of the First Congress recently found stowed away in its library storerooms.

The original copy of George Washington's first inaugural address, certificates of the first electoral votes cast in 1789 and the conference report as well as several drafts of the "bill of rights" composing the first 12 amendments of the Constitution are among the documents that have been "discovered" by Mr. James D. Preston, Senate Librarian, who for 34 years was superintendent of the Senate Press Gallery.

The Senate will be reminded that these important historical documents cannot stand many more years of the ordinary treatment to which they have been subjected for the last century and a half.

The original of Washington's first inaugural address, found about 10 days ago, already has been sent out for special binding and preservation process similar to that applied a few years ago to President Monroe's message to Congress in which he outlined his famous Doctrine. There still remain in the storeroom, however, five tin boxes of papers relating to the First Congress. Yellow with age and cracking at the folds, these documents all are still easily decipherable.

Original Letters Found

Three original George Washington letters are among the lot. One of these, discovered last Wednesday, was the last letter written by the First President while in office. Addressed to Baron von Steuben and contained in a file relating to the claims of the German soldier for his part in the Revolutionary War, the letter states: "This is the last letter I shall write while I continue in the service of my country. The hour of my resignation is fixed at 12 today; after which I shall become a private citizen on the banks of the Potomac, where I shall be glad to embrace you and testify the great esteem and consideration which I am, dear Baron, your humble and devoted servant."

It is studying history first-hand to inspect the documents which have lain away so many years. There are letters of appreciation for Baron von Steuben's services from Francis Lightfoot Lee, Elbridge Gerry, Francis Hopkinson and other signers of the Declaration of Independence. The first electoral votes are certified by such historical figures as Patrick Henry and John Hancock.

With typewriters unknown, the documents all were written with great skill in long hand. It is a far cry from the uniform printed electoral ballots that were opened this year for the formal election of President Roosevelt and that early sheepskin be-ribboned document which New Jersey sent to record its vote for George Washington as first President of the United States.

The First Congress had its veterans' demands too. Among the petitions, or "prayers," as they were called, is one from one Albert Roux who served in the second continental regiment of South Carolina and requested that he be pensioned for disabilities incurred. James Mathers, doorkeeper, petitioned for funds spent in procuring fuel for stoves for the Senate chamber and in keeping the hall clean during the recess.

Messages of Presidents

Other important documents which the Senate will be asked to preserve include various messages of the early Presidents to Congress, a report of the first Secretary of War on military expenditures, a full report by Charles Thompson, appointed to notify General Washington of his election as President, with a description of his trip to Mount Vernon, and the conference report and amendments to the bill locating the permanent seat of government at Washington.

Preserving these historical papers is only a part of the cleaning up and filling process that has been going on in the Senate Library for some time. A few years ago, presidential addresses, conference reports, Senatorial credentials and all sorts of other documents were lying around loose on the floor of damp basement rooms in the Capitol. Better care had been taken of the earliest documents. About 40 years ago, someone realized their value and put them into tin boxes. But as Mr. Preston puts it, "You could walk all over the speeches of Woodrow Wilson or Theodore Roosevelt."

In recent years the documents were gathered up and put in 400 or 500 large pasteboard boxes. Now Mr. Harold Hufford, a file clerk of the Senate, in his spare time is making a thorough survey of all the documents, indexing them, inserting them in linen envelopes and filing them in the new steel cases bought last summer for the library.

B.B.C. Radio Adviser Lent to Canadians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Radio program building under the sponsored advertising system is increasingly more difficult than under the license system employed in Great Britain, declared Maj. Gladstone Murray, British broadcasting commission expert, loaned as adviser to the Canadian Broadcasting Commission.

Under public ownership, broadcasting is a potential source of profit to the government, he claimed. The gross income of the B. B. C. last year was $13,000,000, of which nearly $7,000,000 accrued to the treasury. The balance of about $6,000,000, increased by a $1,000,000 profit on publications, made possible the organization and transmission of 93,000 hours of programs during the year. In addition the new broadcasting house in London at a cost of $3,400,000 was completed and the short-wave empire program service inaugurated.

The progress of the B. B. C. is due to an appreciation of public taste, he claimed. The latest syllabus of broadcasts included lectures on matters of general interest, including farming, astronomy, languages, local history, theater and book reviews.

Conditions in Canada are so different that the B. B. C. could not be copied, Major Murray pointed out. A comparatively small population scattered over a wide area will not admit of the elimination of all advertising, but the ideal everywhere should be the reduction of advertising to a minimum. Urging that the Canadian broadcasting commission be given a fair chance, he suggested that their present policy is one of compromise.

War Ban Defended By Head of Fidac In Legion Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 9—"War has been and must continue to be outlawed. The basis of international relations must be national respect of treaties and engagements," declared Gen. Roman Gorecki of Warsaw, Poland, president of Fidac, the inter-allied veterans' organization, which groups some 8,000,000 World War service men of 10 countries.

General Gorecki is visiting the United States as guest of the American Legion. He spoke before the national legislative committee of the Legion in Indianapolis.

"When we find evils existing in treaties we must work to eliminate them by reciprocal agreement, but not resort to arms," he said. "The United States was the most disinterested country in the World War. The countries associated with Fidac will never forget its service of high ideals. We do not wish to entangle the United States in European affairs.

"We ask two things of the men who served: Remember the high ideals for which you fought. Never support in Europe any policy that will restore the old forces of political and social autocracy."

Members of Fidac in each nation are charged with correcting false and exaggerated press reports that work against peace.

Engineers to 'Test' Air Conditioning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 9—To achieve by artificial means within one's home "the atmosphere of a sunny spring morning in the country" from one year's end to the other, is the object of two of General Electric Company's engineers, Mr. Elliott Harrington and Mr. J. W. Stribling.

A 10-room "test" cottage to be inhabited by the engineers and the family of one of them, including two growing boys, will be the base of operations. The four fundamentals of air conditioning—temperature control, humidity regulation, air cleansing and air circulation—will be applied and studied under average conditions and the results recorded.

The objectives of the experimenting engineers are fourfold: First, to develop designs to be incorporated in future equipment; second, to establish fundamentals of application of equipment for actual service; third, to afford an opportunity for commercial demonstration, and fourth, to engage in pure research.

Governors' Salutes Raised

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday put state governors on a parity with members of the Cabinet so far as salutes are concerned. The Chief Executive modified the Army and Navy regulations to give the governors a 19-gun salute instead of 17. The 19 guns previously were fired only for members of the Cabinet. Letters, notifying the governors of their higher gun rating, were sent today from the White House.

City Workers Get No Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, May 9—Municipal employees patronizing restaurants and cafeterias provided for them in public buildings cannot buy beer to drink with their meals. Ordinances regulating the sale of liquors here specifically provide that none shall be sold in any public structure.

Florida Women Vote to Support 8-Hour Work Day

Stand Applies to Women in Industrial Plants, League States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—In taking a stand for the eight-hour working law for women, the Florida League of Women Voters, at its recent annual conference in this city, went into the merits of the question from every angle.

Advocating the measure, Mrs. Charles H. Wentworth of West Palm Beach, state president of the league, said: "In favoring an eight-hour working law for women, the league wishes it understood that this measure does not apply to business and professional women, but only to industrial workers and other similar wage earners."

"We are not taking a definite stand at present," she added, in advancing her argument, "on the workmen's compensation law, or abolishment of the poll tax, as we wish the members and voters in general to have more of an opportunity to study these issues."

Mrs. Wentworth, well-known by her pen name, Mildred King Wentworth, is editor and publisher of the Florida Voter, the state organization's official publication. She is also both editor and publisher of The National Voter, a non-partisan political review for women.

The Hillsborough County unit of the State League of Voters was hostess to this annual conference. But in the necessary absence of Mrs. Marion Dickson, the vice-president, Mrs. Elizabeth Barnard, presided over the executive sessions, introducing in the course of the two-days' conference, officers and speakers including Mrs. Minnie K. Barbe of Daytona Beach, state vice-president; Mrs. Amos Norris, Tampa, chairman of the State's legislative committee, who pronounced the invocation at the opening of the conference; Mrs. Belle Iles, state secretary, Mrs. Robert M. Nevins of West Palm Beach, chairman of state committee on efficiency in government, and Mrs. Wayne Thomas of Tampa, congressional director from first district of the State. Each of these spoke during the sessions on some phase of their departmental work.

Mrs. Nevins spoke on "The Contribution of the Foreigner to the United States." In this section, where the Latin population is large, these points were brought forward by the speaker—notably, the enrichment of the culture of our own land by the contributions brought to us from other countries, other literatures, arts, sciences, social patterns. "Not aliens any more, these people," the speaker urged. "Let us make them feel that we want them to be truly with us in helping to shape this country's future."

In the final session, Mrs. Wentworth again urged upon the members the necessity of acquainting themselves thoroughly with national and international issues, pointing out, too, how necessary it is at the present juncture that the league, whether in state or unit conference, should at its meetings, have well-informed speakers addressing them on subjects of critical importance.

J. C. Penney April Sales

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—J. C. Penney Company's sales volume last month exceeded that of a year ago by 1.9 per cent. The April total was $14,592,390, compared with $14,324,787 in the like month of 1932.

Hotel MARTINIQUE
BROADWAY AT 32ND STREET
NEW YORK CITY
• Single room with bath
$2.50 • $3.00 • $3.50
• Double room with bath
$3.50 • $4.00 • $5.00
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NEW YORK VIA FALL RIVER LINE
$5 $7.50 ROUND TRIP
Cool... Refreshing
no automobile worries
QUIET and COMFORTABLE
ENJOY a complete change aboard these beautiful boats. Dine on board in the luxurious dining room. Delicious food, prompt and courteous service, reasonable rates. Enjoy the sail, dancing, a sparkling entertainment, cards and music.
Make your New York trip a delightful experience.
Reduced Round Trip Week-end Fare $6.50
Boat train leaves South Station daily at 5:00 P. M. Due in New York 6:00 A. M. (Eastern Standard Time)
NEW ENGLAND STEAMSHIP CO.

GO SANTA FE
SEE IT ALL
—WORLD'S FAIR Chicago
—CALIFORNIA
—COLORADO ROCKIES
—GRAND CANYON
National Park
Santa Fe Pullmans to the rim
—INDIAN-DETOURS
by motor in New Mexico
—NATIONAL PARKS
New and Lower Vacation Fares
via the Santa Fe
You will be surprised how much you can see in so short a time for so little money.
MAY WE SEND FOLDERS?
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SPRING AGAIN!

Get your Pontiac now and enjoy the thrill of a fine new car

Up out of the bog of stagnant business, pops Pontiac. Sales increasing every month. Ahead of last year.

The sheer newness of the car, the balanced value that anyone can see and feel, the good old spring sunshine that warms hearts and thaws out cold feet — make a combination that a lot of folks can't resist—forever.

Stop any Pontiac owner anywhere and ask him what he thinks of his Pontiac Economy Straight Eight. Ask any automobile man what the men in the business think of Pontiac.

Everywhere, there is the greatest enthusiasm ever accorded a Pontiac. Never in our history have so many owners written and phoned us to say how pleased they are with their new Pontiacs.

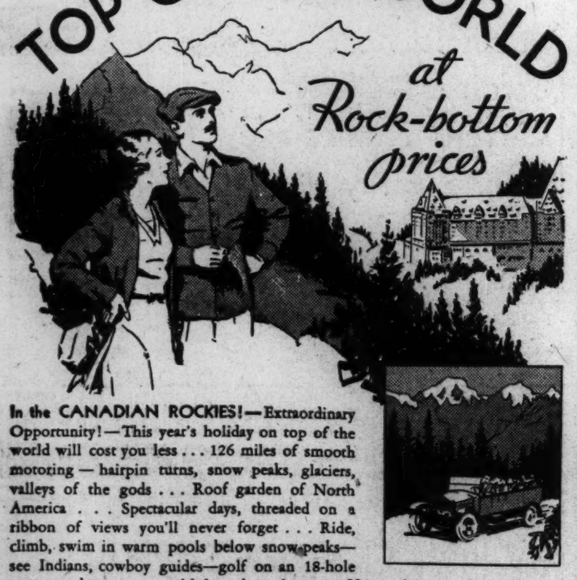
Every day Pontiacs are attracting new buyers — by their looks, their performance, their comfort, their safety, their economy, their durability and their low price.

Don't resist temptation too long — get one now. You'll be in good company — and big company.

All closed cars have Fisher bodies, with Fisher No Draft Ventilation for cool summer driving.

PONTIAC $585 AND UP F.O.B. PONTIAC EASY G.M.A.C. TERMS
THE ECONOMY STRAIGHT EIGHT • A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

TOP OF THE WORLD at Rock-bottom prices



In the CANADIAN ROCKIES!—Extraordinary Opportunity!—This year's holiday on top of the world will cost you less . . . 126 miles of smooth motoring — hairpin turns, snow peaks, glaciers, valleys of the gods . . . Roof garden of North America . . . Spectacular days, threaded on a ribbon of views you'll never forget . . . Ride, climb, swim in warm pools below snow-peaks—see Indians, cowboy guides—golf on an 18-hole course—dance to world-famed orchestras. Your chance of a lifetime.

6 Glorious Days—divided between famous Banff Springs Hotel—Chateau Lake Louise—Emerald Lake Chalet. 126 miles of smooth motoring. All-Expense $70
5 Wonderful Days at same noted hotels and chalets. Motor tour; 1st Day at Banff Springs Hotel. From Emerald Lake to Field for train. All-Expense $60
4 Colorful Days, 1st day Banff Springs Hotel Chateau Lake Louise, Emerald Lake Chalet next. Motoring. All-Expense $50
5 Outdoor Days, Chateau Lake Louise; Emerald Lake Chalet; Wapta and Yoho Valley Chalet-Bungalow Camps. Motoring. All-Expense $40

Add Rail Fares from starting point. Tours begin Banff or Field. $40.-Tour—Lake Louise or Field. Low Summer Round Trip Rail Fare: Boston—Banff—$122.95. Special 45-Day—$111.50. Include a Tour en route to No. Pacific Coast, California, Alaska. Further Hotel Reductions for a week's stay, a month—or longer. . . . Details from nearest travel agent.

Banff — Lake Louise . . . Emerald Lake
CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS
Apply Agents including Canadian Pacific Offices—405 Boylston St., Boston

RECREATION AWAITS YOU
Come down some week-end soon. This is a favorite place with Monitor readers because they find it a pleasant sort of place in which to find complete relaxation. There's lots to do . . . outdoors in the salt air, and indoors in the hospitable comfort of the hotel. Amer. and Europ. Plans. 1933 rates. *Christian Science church in our block.*
CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
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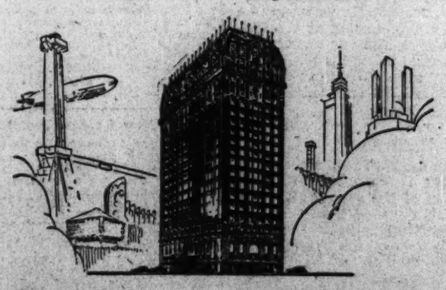
Again . . . the Rendezvous of Distinguished Visitors to Chicago
THE BLACKSTONE
Re-opens May 15
Gala festivities will mark the reopening of Chicago's "Queen of Hotels," newly reappointed throughout. The patrician history of the Blackstone remains, and with it the quiet exclusiveness, the faultless hospitality and many faces familiar to accustomed guests.
It is but "a stone's throw" from A Century of Progress, added glamour for the eager guest. Rates have been abruptly reduced and are thoroughly in keeping with these times . . . indeed, far out of proportion with the Blackstone's traditional distinction.
Reservations Now Being Received



THE BLACKSTONE HAS ALWAYS CATERED TO A HIGHLY DISCRIMINATING CLIENTELE . . . . AND ALWAYS WILL

Horned Frogs Sitting on Top

Sweep to Lead Southwest Conference Baseball League Race

Southwest Conference Baseball Standing

	Won	Lost	Runs For	Runs Agst	P.C.
Texas Christian	7	1	38	28	.875
Texas	5	1	64	25	.833
Texas A. & M.	4	4	55	46	.500
Baylor	2	4	32	37	.333
Southern Methodist	0	8	30	83	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, May 9—Winning three contests to bring their winning streak to seven games, the Texas Christian University Horned Frogs displaced the University of Texas as the leader in the 1933 Southwest Conference baseball race. One of the three victories gained last week was against the Longhorns who up to that time had been undefeated by a Conference team in a Conference game. The turn of events was unexpected since Texas Christian University played all of the three games away from home and had only one reliable pitcher.

Besides the change in leadership by winning these contests, the Horned Frogs became the strong favorite for the title. Only two games are on the Christian's schedule, both with comparatively weak nines—Baylor and Southern Methodist. Texas has yet to play four contests, two with Baylor and two with Texas A. & M.

The semifinals of the 1933 race will be held this week with five all-important games scheduled. All but two teams will complete their schedule. Texas Christian University will wind up its season at home with Baylor and Southern Methodist as the opponents. Texas A. & M. College will complete its schedule this week-end with a two-game series against the University of Texas. Southern Methodist will meet Baylor and Texas Christian University in the final contests of the year.

Texas Christian University added its fifth victory by defeating Baylor 3 to 2 in Waco. Both teams made many miscues. All of the runs were scored early in the game. Hersel Kinzy '34, Horned Frog pitching ace, saved the contest for the Toads when he relieved Daniel Harston '34 and held the Bears without a run.

A brilliant four-run rally in the ninth inning gave the Horned Frogs a victory over Texas. The Christian scored first, but the lead was overcome in the fourth, when Texas tallied four times. Texas Christian added another run in the seventh to make the score 4 to 4. Four hits and two errors gave the Christians their four runs in the ninth. The final score was 6 to 4. Ellis Taylor '34, Toad third baseman, was the star of the game, as he has been in nearly every game. He led the attack with three hits in four trips to the plate. V. E. Taylor '34 and Kinzy, two of the Conference's outstanding hurlers, were the pitchers.

Texas A. & M. also went down to the strong Texas Christian club, losing 5 to 1. Kinzy limited the Aggies to two hits while his team mates were making 11 hits count for five runs.

With F. N. Ankenman '34, shortstop, leading the attack, the University of Texas defeated Baylor, 10 to 4. The Longhorns chalked up a second victory over the Bears the following day, but the contest does not count in the standing because of previous arrangements.

Over the Net

RAIN forced another group of college tennis players to play on the concrete courts in the United States Military Academy ice arena building within a few days. University of North Carolina's team defeated the Cadets under cover in a dual match and last week-end the finals of the New York state intercollegiate championships, which started on the clay courts, were moved indoors. Leonard Hartman of Columbia, seeded No. 1, won the New York intercollegiate title from E. Ramey Donovan of Fordham, 6—4, 7—5, and the doubles team of Allan Swayze and Donald Hawley of New York University defeated the Long Island University pair, K. G. Wolf and Emanuel Klauser, 6—2, 6—4, in the final. New York University scored 22 points in singles and doubles to lay first claim on the challenge cup. Columbia scored 21. The cup, put up for competition this year, goes to the college first winning 100 points.

E. D. Andrews, the old Cambridge Blue and New Zealand tennis champion, captured the Ceylon tennis title on April 24 at Colombo, defeating Nicholas in straight sets. Andrews and A. C. Stedman won the Ceylon doubles championship also, defeating Nicholas and Pinot. Andrews and Stedman expect to compete at Wimbledon this year.

A great deal of interest was shown in the Davis Cup tie between Great Britain and Spain at Barcelona recently. Extra stands were erected by the City Council and all seats were sold out for the three days of play. The series, won by Great Britain, 4 matches to 1, was played at the Barcelona Lawn Tennis Club. F. J. Perry's play featured the meeting.

Western and Eastern in Tie

Western and Eastern districts top the first-team standing in the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts spring team series as the result of matches played Monday on Greater Boston courses. Western and Eastern have won and lost the same number of matches and have identical points in the won and lost column—24 to 20. Southern and Northern are tied for third place with one match won and three lost each. Monday's scores were: Western 7, Southern 4, at Blue Hill, and Eastern 8, Northern 3, at Commonwealth Country Club. Second-team scores were: Western 7, Southern 4; Eastern 7, Northern 4. Eastern defeated Northern in the third-team series, 9 to 6, while Western won from Southern, 8 to 7.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	11	6	.647
Columbus	11	8	.579
Minneapolis	9	8	.529
Toledo	10	10	.500
Louisville	9	10	.474
Indianapolis	8	9	.471
St. Paul	8	11	.421
Kansas City	9	13	.409

Results May 8

Toledo 4, Kansas City 3.
Other games postponed.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Memphis	20	6	.769
Birmingham	17	9	.654
New Orleans	17	11	.607
Atlanta	13	13	.500
Nashville	12	14	.462
Chattanooga	11	14	.440
Little Rock	6	17	.261
Knoxville	6	18	.250

Results May 8

Chattanooga 6, Atlanta 5.
Memphis 7, Birmingham 4.
Nashville 8, Knoxville 5.
Little Rock at New Orleans (postponed).

Linfield Wins Shield

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, May 9 (AP)—Linfield yesterday won the Antrim Football Shield, defeating Celtic, 3 to 1, in the final game of the trophy series.

College Tennis Result

Fordham 8, Manhattan 1.

College Lacrosse Result

Boston L. C. 6, M. I. T. 3.

Cardinals Get Only Three Hits but Win

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	14	4	.778
New York	12	7	.632
St. Louis	11	10	.524
Chicago	10	11	.476
Cincinnati	8	10	.444
Brooklyn	8	10	.444
Boston	9	13	.409
Philadelphia	6	13	.316

Results May 8

Pittsburgh 3, Boston 0.
St. Louis 4, New York 3.
Chicago at Brooklyn, postponed.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia, postponed.

The St. Louis Cardinals made only three hits yesterday in a National League baseball game, but two of these hits were home runs and so the Red Birds defeated the New York Giants, 4 to 3. Joe Medwick and Frankie Frisch connected for the Cardinals, to help Tex Carleton win his fourth straight game of the season. Medwick's smash came in the second inning with the bases empty, while Frisch hit his in the eighth after Durocher and Martin had walked.

Fred Fitzsimmons pitched eight innings for the Giants and yielded only three safeties. It was his first setback of the campaign. Sam Leslie hit a homer for the Giants in the eighth inning with two on base. Ott hit a double and single for the Giants.

The Pittsburgh Pirates tightened their grip on first place in the National League standing yesterday by shutting out the Boston Braves, 3 to 0. Larry French did the pitching for Manager George Gibson and yielded only three singles. The Braves are in a bad batting slump and were easily outclassed. Tom Zachary, the losing pitcher, delivered winning ball, but his team mates could not get to French. The Pirates collected nine hits, five of them doubles. Lloyd Waner, Lindstrom and Vaughan each had a pair of hits.

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—	4	3	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0—	3	8	0

Batteries—Carleton, Johnson, Dean and Wilson; Fitzsimmons, Uhle and Mancuso. Winning pitcher—Carleton. Losing pitcher—Fitzsimmons. Umpires—Pfirman, McGrew and Klem. Time—2h. 4m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1—	3	9	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	3	1

Batteries—French and Pinney; Zachary and Hogan. Umpires—Magerkurth and Reardon. Time—1h. 23m.

Naval Academy Awards Winter Sports Insignia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 9—The Navy "N" has been awarded to United States Naval Academy athletes in boxing, wrestling, fencing, gymnastics, swimming, water polo and smooth bore rifle shooting. The awards of the winter sports insignia include 18 "N Stars," the stars indicating victory over the United States Military Academy. They include 13 stars awarded to members of the basketball team, three to gymnasts and two to fencers.

The basketball players honored with "N Stars" are P. F. Bedell, C. E. Loughlin, J. G. Kastein, F. Bories Jr., R. E. Dornin, C. M. Campbell, W. B. Christie, R. McAfee, R. Q. Rankin, S. D. Randolph, R. S. Mandelkorn, A. T. Decker Jr. and T. A. Duncan Jr., manager.

C. E. Curtze, W. T. Denton and T. F. Connolly, who carried off the championship in the finals of the Intercollegiate Gymnastic League at West Point were awarded the "N Star."

The "N Star" in fencing went to I. J. Gallantin and G. H. Browne, winners of the team championship with épée.

The Navy "N" went to the following:

Boxing—A. T. Wright Jr., F. A. Dolan, J. B. McNaughton, H. L. Miller, S. D. Cutter, F. B. Herold, G. S. Lambert and D. L. Martineau, manager.

Fencing—D. C. T. Grubbs Jr., R. S. Foerster, J. S. Dietz, J. H. Fortune Jr., E. R. Tilburne, H. H. Kait, D. A. Scherer, H. I. Smith and J. R. Davis.

Gymnastics—K. J. Barclay, F. S. Fernald, M. A. Grant, E. H. Fahy, L. J. Stone, R. G. Akeroyd, E. G. Bemis and T. H. Brittan, manager.

Smooth Bore Rifle—D. S. McDougal, D. W. Davis Jr., C. B. Lenman Jr., L. E. Strickler, G. C. Wells, R. S. Burdick, P. G. Rutherford, R. B. Lynch and P. L. Weintraub Jr., manager.

Swimming—R. W. Thompson Jr., E. L. Jahncke Jr., D. McCampbell, F. L. Ashworth, N. B. Davis Jr., R. H. Milbrath, P. H. Torrey Jr., J. P. Plichta, J. D. Stevens, W. W. Hyland and A. T. Magnell, manager.

Water Polo—R. W. Curtis, J. J. McCormick Jr., manager; G. H. Miller, J. R. Ogden, W. Pache, F. G. Selby, R. H. Close, F. A. Gunn, T. B. Oakley Jr. and J. F. Fitzpatrick Jr.

Wrestling—G. S. Coleman, W. R. Kane, J. B. Grady, G. P. Koch, T. C. Turnage Jr., S. J. Lehman, E. L. Jurado, J. E. Dougherty and C. T. Fritter, manager.

Fifty-Two Drivers Enter

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Two outboard motorboat drivers yesterday had filed their entries for the sixth annual Albany-New York Hudson River Marathon next Sunday, with several more expected before the first roar away from the starting line. The race is being contested on a handicap basis for the first time. The list technically was closed at midnight Friday, but laggards can still qualify for the 132-mile dash by paying a penalty fee. Last year there were 87 entered. Four entries have been received for the 125 cubic inch hydroplane inboards, two of them women—Mrs. Florence Burnham of Wilmington, Del., and Edith Dromm of Brooklyn.

Five Penn Captains Elected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 9—Five winter sports indoor team captains were elected at University of Pennsylvania yesterday as follows: Arthur D. Moll '34, Womelesdorf, Penna., wrestling; Blaine E. Eynon '34, St. Mary's, Penna., swimming; Stuart H. Mason '34, Philadelphia, son of Leonard Mason, member of the Advisory Indoor Allied Sports Committee, boxing; Maxwell E. Charat '34, New Rochelle, N. Y., fencing, and Robert D. Mack '34, New York City, waterpolo.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	13	8	.619
Montreal	12	9	.571
Rochester	12	9	.571
Baltimore	14	11	.560
Toronto	14	11	.560
Albany	9	13	.409
Jersey City	8	12	.400
Buffalo	6	15	.286

Results May 8

Toronto 7, Jersey City 2.
Toronto 7, Jersey City 4.
Montreal 5, Baltimore 2.
Albany 4, Buffalo 1.
Newark at Rochester (postponed).

French Bicycle Victory

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The gay tricolor of France was recently carried to a brilliant victory by Albert Barthelemy, a renowned cycling professional, in the twenty-fifth road race from Paris to Brussels. He defeated Alphonse Ghisquieres, Belgium, by half a length in 11 hours precisely, and put an end to the long sequence of Belgian successes in this event since 1921.

College Baseball Results

St. Michael's 9, Middlebury 8.
Colgate 6, St. Lawrence 4.
Panzer 7, Wagner 2.
North Central 8, Aurora 0.
Luther 5, Iowa Teachers 0.
Kansas State 7, Haskell 5.
Illinois C. 13, St. Louis 10.
Illinois Wesleyan 6, Eureka 4.

Eli Favored To Challenge West

New Haven Contingent Strong in Field Events; Good Hurdlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 9—The track and field team of Yale University, winners of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. indoor championship, and a recent winner over New York University and the University of Pennsylvania in dual meets, will be a strong favorite to challenge the western supremacy in the I. A. A. A. A. outdoor championships, to reton to Boston this season, after a lapse of three years, on May 26 and 27.

It is in the field events chiefly, that the New Haven contingent is expected to show its best, and it is on the jumpers and weight men that most reliance will be placed. Yale has a strong hurdle contingent, both in the high and low event, and a fair list of middle-distance runners, though these are useful mostly in relays, and may do less against individual stars.

The possession of a strong group of sophomores in the sprints, offers the best chance of success in that section of the championship. Arthur C. Walsh '33 is the veteran, while the newcomers, all of whom showed up fairly well indoors and in relays, are Richard F. Baldwin Jr., Edmund M. Ingersoll, Erskine E. Smith, all of '35. Others who are possibilities are Smyser F. Nagle '34, George B. Young '34, Kenton B. Farrell '34, though the latter is more likely to shine in the broad jump, and Theodore W. Cooper '34.

Lockwood Is Premier Hurdler

George S. Lockwood Jr. '33, is the premier hurdler of the group, and is a sure point winner for the Blue in the high hurdles. He is well supported in that event by Robert B. Heinkel '34, who is also a point-winning possibility, and by the McCrudden brothers—Andrew J. and James F. Jr., both of '34. In the low hurdles, C. E. Dunbar '35, a newcomer, is gradually rounding into form, and may furnish a surprise at Boston. Charles F. Pierson '34 is the other low-hurdle entrant.

Karl DeW. Warner '34 is the leader of the quarter-mile contingent. Jacob W. Hershey '34 is his chief supporter, with Arthur T. Sutherland '33 and Seymour W. Beardsley '34 composing the balance of the mile relay team. Other possibilities are Philip C. Mertz '35, William E. Estes '34 and Walter S. Kimball '34.

Sutherland is also a possibility at the half-mile distance, as well as the 1000 meter. The chief candidates, however, are Spelman Prentice '34 and George T. French '33. James G. Gammel '33, like Sutherland, is better at 1000 meters. Another candidate is Maxwell J. Hamilton '34, though the latter is chiefly useful in relays.

John W. Turley Jr. '34 and William E. Tracy '34 are the leading milers, with R. W. Van Horne '35 also a possibility. Hamilton is also better at the longer distance, and may develop into a miler also.

For distance work, Allen H. Minor '35 and Morris B. Canning '35, of the cross-country team, are the best runners, with Howard L. Hill '33 also ready in case of need.

Keith S. Brown '35 is the star performer of the entire team. He competes both in pole vault and high jump, and is certain of points in both. He is expected to improve the record once more in the first event, at Boston, and is also a likely first or second over the jumping bar. In the pole vault, however, he is likely to be forced to a new record to defeat his team mate, Wirt L. Thompson Jr. '34, who has beaten him on occasion, whenever Brown has been slightly off form. Yale also counts on Frank E. Pierce Jr. '34 to complete the hat trick, or capture of the first three places in the vault, as the latter is only a trifle below Brown and Thompson in skill. Bruce A. Watson '35 is the fourth vaulter of the team, but needs development before he can reach the Yale standards.

Moore and Barrett Skillful

In addition to Brown, Edward P. Moore '33, and J. S. Barrett '34, are high jumpers of skill, and with the urge of the championship before them, may develop sufficiently to carry off points at Boston. George W. Whiteside Jr. '33 and Philip R. Hirsh '35, are the other candidates.

The contingent of javelin throwers is the weakest group of the team, but outdoor practice is now in full swing, and W. H. Keesling '34, and Harry B. Combs '35, may be able to assist their associates with a point or two at the intercollegiates.

Charles H. Rose Jr. '35, and Roe B. McKenzie '34, are the leading running broad jumpers, but Moore is also likely to compete at Boston in that event, as well as Farrell. Eugene A. Mintkeskie '34, Bayard K. Sweeney Jr. '34, and Robert M. Krementz '35, are the balance of the squad.

But it is in the various weight events that the team is most likely to accumulate points. Victor T. Malin Jr. '34, in the shot and hammer, and with the weight, is the chief reliance, with a strong contingent competing in the shot and discus. These include John MacH. Kilcullen Jr. '34, Arthur F. Jackson '34, Joseph P. Crowley '33 and Joseph H. Johnson '35. Hilman B. Holcombe '34 is also a double contender with hammer and weight, while A. D. Converse Jr. '33, hammer, Charles S. Strauss '35, Gloster B. Aron '34 and Fred G. Ludwig '33, weight, complete the list.

Jardine Gives M. C. C. His Team's View of Dispute

LONDON, May 9 (AP)—D. R. Jardine, captain of the English cricket test team which defeated Australia during its recent tour, yesterday laid before the Marylebone Cricket Club his team's view of the "body line" bowling dispute.

The M. C. C. withheld details of Jardine's testimony but announced its committee would meet next Monday to discuss the whole situation. The future of body-line bowling may be decided at the Imperial cricket conference here May 22.

MELBOURNE, Vic., May 9 (AP)—The Victoria Cricket Association yesterday passed a motion confirming the new ruling of the Australian cricket board of control outlawing "body line" bowling and empowering umpires to penalize trundlers who practice it.

By-Plays

A Corner on Tennis Titles

MR. AND MRS. C. J. J. ROBBINS, who are expected to play in the lawn tennis championships at Wimbledon, Eng., this summer, have made a unique "corner" in national championships. They hold both the men's and the women's singles titles of South Africa, a dual achievement which calls to recollection the winning of the Australian mixed-doubles championship by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Crawford, who were simultaneously placed at the top in their national ranking lists. Mrs. Crawford has not won the Australian singles title, however, so the performance of the Robbins family—a championship apiece—may, perhaps, be regarded as without parallel. It is doubtful whether it has ever had a counterpart in any major sport. Mrs. Robbins has played at Wimbledon before, as Miss Tapscott. Her husband is a member of the South African Davis Cup team.

* * *

Croydon Bowling Club Lawns Famous

On Good Friday each year, the members of the Croydon Bowling Club, which has had a continuous existence since 1749, reunite to contemplate their beautifully-kept lawns and to discuss the season's prospects after months of impatinet inactivity. This annual meeting is a very old custom of a club that has left its impress on the history of the ancient game of bowls. The club's greens, on which championships of England have been held, were looking beautiful this Easter. There are now 16 rinks and 128 players can be accommodated simultaneously. Bowls is a game that claims a large following in Britain, as can be gathered from the fact that the 1932 national championships at Paddington attracted an entry of 8000 players. Altogether, there are about 100,000 bowlers affiliated with the English Bowls Association, and 25 county organizations. Women's play is quite a recent development, and it has brought fresh limelight to Surrey, since the Waddon Residents' Club, with headquarters in Croydon, holds the English women's rinks championship and possesses, in Mrs. E. S. Tigg, the champion lady player of the land.

* * *

British Sports Attire Traditions

British lawn tennis has experienced the first sartorial thrill of 1933. H. W. Austin provided it by a gesture that evoked next day an outburst of interviews, photographs, "specials," and—yes—even editorials. In short, or, to be more exact, in shorts, this great player changed not only his tactics, but his trousers as well, during a covered-court match against Paul Feret for London versus Paris. Until the score reached two sets all, Austin's attire conformed to the law (unwritten) of British courts; but then he disappeared for 20 seconds or so, to step out of his orthodoxy into the ranks of the pioneers. He won the fifth set, and afterward was quoted as saying that he would always wear abbreviated nether garments in future. The glad relief occasioned by his failure to put this dire threat into practice when he next appeared in a tournament can be appreciated to the full only by those who realize what wearing the right clothes means in British sport.

The conservatism of British sportsmen in their attire has been illustrated by the reactions of the public to Austin's maneuver. Austin may wear "shorts," he may, indeed, wear both "shorts" and "longs" in one single match, as in the case in point, and he may give convincing reasons for doing so. But the standard lawn-tennis garb for men remains as heretofore—long, white trousers, usually with an old club tie round the waist-for custom's sake, and a cricket shirt with sleeves to the wrist. The great charm of the sleeves on this model is that they can be rolled up to halfway between the elbow and the shoulder, and will remain there, sometimes, during the whole of a set. Frequently, remarkable variations on the theme of the shirt are to be observed flapping around at Wimbledon in the championships, and there is one player who persistently has a sleeve cuff, unbuttoned, dangling several inches below his disengaged hand. It comes in very useful when he requires to mop his brow; and the players with sleeveless shirts contrive to see that his requirements are frequent.

* * *

An Old Cricket Friend Returns

John Wisden's Cricketer's Almanac is with us again. To state that this marvelous compendium of facts and figures is the cricketer's vade mecum is to convey an inadequate impression of the respect in which this famous production is held. Since the game emerged from the mists of antiquity and the scores of matches were enshrined in print, there has grown up a prolific cricketing bibliography, through which Wisden runs like an unbroken thread, linking the great deeds with bat and ball in succeeding generations. Wisden, to those steeped in England's great national summer game, is what the first snowdrop in the woodland carpet is to the keen nature student, only, instead of being merely the herald of spring, it is the harbinger of summer itself. From which it may be inferred, and rightly so, that your 100 per cent cricketer is a sentimentalist as well as a sportsman, and that cricket is, in his view, something more than a mere game, to be won, lost, or—in the case of the county championship, all too often—drawn. It is a national inheritance.

Open Golf Entry List Reaches 913

Eight Hundred and Eighty to Battle for Places in 21 Districts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 9—Although the entry list for the United States open golf championship shows a decrease of aspirants in the east and a slight gain in the west the Chicago and New York districts, as usual, lead in the number of entrants and this year, with the championship in the Chicago area, the entries from that district are the largest, 204 having filled in their blanks and filed them with the United States Golf Association. Prescott S. Bush, chairman of the U. S. G. A. championship committee, has announced an entry list of 913, 33 of them exempt from qualifying.

The sectional qualifying rounds will be held in 20 centers next Monday. The Los Angeles group will play for places on Thursday of next week.

The championship proper will be held on the links of the North Shore Golf Club, Glenview, Ill., June 8. Last year the tournament was held at the Fresh Meadow Country Club, Flushing, Long Island.

The year's entry total is 99 under last year's list of 1012. The 880 not exempt from qualifying this year will battle for 117 places to complete a field of 150 in the finals.

The field this year is devoid of international players from other lands. José Jurado, Argentine professional, who was among the leaders last summer, failed to enter this year.

Gene Sarazen, the defending titleholder, leads the players exempt from play. They are: Robert A. Cruickshank, T. Philip Perkins, Leo H. Diegel, Wilfred H. (Wiffy) Cox, Bill Burke, Harry Cooper, Olin A. Dutra, Walter C. Hagen, Clarence Clark, Vincent Eldred, Paul Runyan, Henry Ciuci, Ed Dudley, Johnny Goodman, Fred Morrison, Denny Shute, Macdonald Smith, Craig Wood, Tommy Armour, George B. Smith, Joe H. Kirkwood, Charles Lacey, Mortie Dutra, Jack Patroni, John Fischer, Bob MacDonald, George von Elm, Al Zimmerman, Herman Barron, Tom Creavey, Francis Gallett and Charles Guest.

The entries by sections, with qualifying places, and courses:

District	Entries	Places	Courses
Boston	42	6	Woodland.
New York	109	15	Cherry Valley.
Philadelphia	55	7	Old York Road.
Washington	38	5	Manor.
Atlanta	7	1	East Lake.
Dallas	20	1	Brook Hollow.
Pittsburgh	53	7	Oakmont.
Cleveland	66	9	Canterbury.
Detroit	37	5	Country Club.
Chicago	204	27	Medinah.
St. Paul	20	2	Midland Hills.
St. Louis	29	4	Normandie.
Kansas City	49	7	Blue Hills.
Denver	24	3	Lakewood.
Los Angeles	13	2	Hillcrest.
San Francisco	11	2	California.
Portland, Ore.	3	1	Fircrest.
Omaha	18	2	Omaha Field.
Dayton	46	6	Miami Valley.
Buffalo	16	2	Niagara Falls.
Nashville	20	2	Belle Meade.
District entries	830	117	

Boken's Homer Gives Washington Victory

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	14	7	.667
Cleveland	13	8	.619
Washington	13	8	.619
Chicago	12	9	.571
Detroit	10	11	.476
Philadelphia	7	11	.389
St. Louis	7	15	.318
Boston	6	13	.316

Results May 8

New York 7, Chicago 3.
Washington 10, St. Louis 8 (12 ininngs).
Boston at Cleveland, postponed.
Philadelphia at Detroit, postponed.

Bob Boken, rookie second baseman, hit a home run with two out and one on in the twelfth inning yesterday and gave the Washington Senators a 10-to-8 victory over the St. Louis Browns in an American League baseball game. After going to the plate five times without success, Boken came up in the twelfth with Fred Schulte on base and drove the ball out of the playing field.

The game produced plenty of hitting, the Senators getting 20 safeties and the Browns fifteen. Luke Sewell, Washington catcher, was the star of the day with two singles, two doubles and a homer in six trips to the plate. Schulte made four hits. Campbell hit a home run and triple for the Browns.

The New York Yankees opened their series with the Chicago White Sox by winning, 7 to 3. Don Brennan, big right-handed rookie from Newark, was touched for 10 hits, but managed to keep out of trouble most of the time. It was his third straight triumph of the year. Ted Lyons went the distance for the White Sox. He also led his mates at bat with a pair of doubles and a single.

The Yankee hits were evenly divided, Lazzeri being the only New Yorker unable to connect safely. The scores by innings:

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Wash'gt'n	0	2	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2—	10	20	2
St. Louis	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—	8	15	0

Batteries—Thomas, Crowder, McAfee and Sewell; Brown, Gray, Hadley and Ruel. Winning pitcher—McAfee. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Ormsby, Summers and McGowan. Time—2h. 36m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1—	7	12	1
Chicago	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	3	10	0

Batteries—Brennan and Dickey; Lyons and Grube. Umpires—Hildebrand, Kolls and Dinneen. Time—1h. 55m.

Irish Doubles Team Wins

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, May 9 (AP)—The Irish doubles combination of G. Lyttleton Rogers and T. E. Vegh defeated the Denmark team of Ulrich and Jacobsen, yesterday, 3 sets to 1, Ireland taking a 2-to-1 lead in matches in their first-round Davis Cup series. Two singles matches remain to be played.

New German Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The German national freestyle swimming record for the 800 meters men's relay was shattered by the Sparta team of Cologne when it recently covered the distance in 9m. 43.2s.

Junior Crew Wins

The four class crews at Massachusetts Institute of Technology raced over a one-mile course this morning for the Richards Cup and the juniors won. The freshmen, pre-race favorites, finished second, with the sophomores third and the seniors last.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Apply Drug Plan To Trade in Arms, Drummond Urges

Opium Accord Method Only Way to Curb Munitions, Geneva Told

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, May 9—Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, after five months' investigation by the League Secretariat, yesterday informed the Disarmament Conference that the best way to control the manufacture and trade in arms would be to follow the procedure set up for control of the drug traffic by the new anti-opium convention, which takes effect in July.

This would mean fixing the quantity of armaments required by each country for its "legitimate" need and forbidding production or purchase beyond this figure. All arms and munitions factories would have to be licensed as to their output and a permit carefully issued for every sale or purchase. The publicity attending such procedure would be a strong force for the prevention of war.

Sir Eric, in the report, which the Disarmament Conference asked him last November to prepare, and which will come before the League Council for approval later this month, admits that political difficulties can be placed in the way of this plan, but he virtually states that if the governments want to limit arms traffic, this is the best way to do it. It is true the raw materials for arms cannot be so easily supervised as those for the manufacture of narcotics, but on the other hand they are not so easily concealed and smuggled as opium and its derivatives.

Señor Salvador de Madariaga, of Spain, and Mr. de Brouckère, of Belgium, are the leading disarmament delegates who have openly championed the application of drug control methods to the cannon trade. Originally the scheme now embodied in the new opium convention received an early impetus from Mr. Charles K. Crane of California and Switzerland. Only now are its far-reaching possibilities being realized.

Domino
Largest selling cane sugar
"Sweeten it with Domino"

Great Quantities of Produce Leave Southwest for the East

Arizona and California Shipping Thousands of Carloads of Lettuce, Cantaloupes and Other Foods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz. — During the chilly days of the late fall and early spring, large quantities of salad material leave Arizona for eastern American homes.

In 1932, Arizona lettuce shipments eastward, mainly from the Salt River Valley, amounted to more than 8000 refrigerated carloads. It matters not how cold or how hot the weather may be, lettuce always is shipped with ice protection. The hard-headed, white lettuce crop ends as soon as warmer weather comes. Then the plant shoots up a central seed-bearing stalk and the head becomes unmarketable.

This year the spring has been backward and the growers have profited the more, with returns of more than $2,000,000 to this locality alone. Well-paid employment has been given to hundreds of pickers and packers, while from 100 to 200 carloads a day, dispatched from valley stations, have served to bring back a degree of prosperity to the railroads and their employees.

Next of interest to eastern consumers will be the cantaloupe crop, due for shipment in June, to the extent of more than 3000 carloads.

But these do not complete the list of market garden products taken from the State by eastern markets. It may be noted that table carrots last season filled 310 cars, cauliflower 187 cars, peas 83 cars, cabbage 42 cars and mustard greens and spinach 18 and 9 cars each, while 444 carloads were classified as "mixed." All in all, there is evidence of a keen appreciation "back East" for the vegetables of the Southwest.

Imperial Valley Ships First 1933 Cantaloupes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EL CENTRO, Calif. — Imperial Valley shipped the first crate of 1933 cantaloupes April 18, the forerunner of the thousands of carloads to be shipped from this reclaimed desert area which is irrigated by the waters of the Colorado River.

Big shipments, however, do not begin until later in the season. Between the months of April and August each year, Imperial Valley ships approximately 20,000 carloads of the melons to all parts of North America.

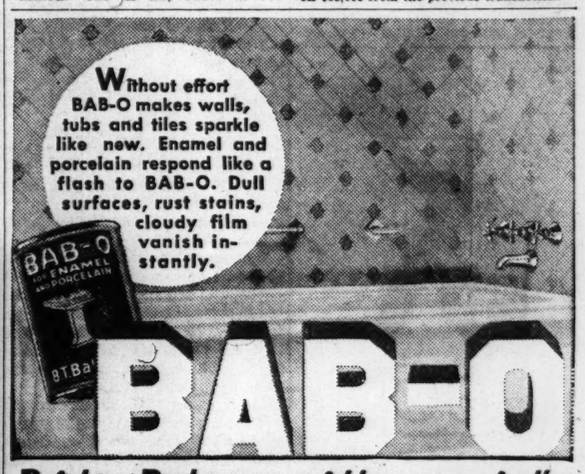
Agricultural authorities for a number of years advised curtailment of lettuce acreage and their advice was followed by valley growers. This year the total acreage was 28,834 while last year it was 31,646.

Pay rolls for the two major perishable crops of this section, cantaloupes and lettuce, reach into the millions of dollars and thousands of skilled workers are employed.

Mixed vegetables, such as tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, squash, cucumbers, peas, greens and asparagus, bring more than $60,000,000 to Imperial Valley each year.

Stock Exchange Seat Sale

NEW YORK, May 9—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange membership at $135,000, off $15,000 from the previous transaction.


Without effort BAB-O makes walls, tubs and tiles sparkle like new. Enamel and porcelain respond like a flash to BAB-O. Dull surfaces, rust stains, cloudy film vanish instantly.
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Brightens Bathrooms..quickly..economically

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
Weekly Shopping Guide

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MAY SALE

Here's a long list of values to give you a start toward reducing this month's food budget. Start your May food savings this week at your FIRST NATIONAL STORE

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Strawberries are low in price—why not take advantage of our sponge layers this week
SPONGE CAKE
SMALL SIZE Loaf Shape Ea 9c
LARGE SIZE Round Layer Ea 12½c

Uneeda Biscuits 4 Pkgs 15c
Standard Peas 2 No 2 Tins 21c
Sardines Standard Norwegian in Olive Oil Tin 5c
Chivers' Marmalade 16 oz Jar 19c
White Spray Wheat Cereal Lge Pkg 10c
Bisquick Add Milk or Water - Makes Light Fluffy Biscuits Pkg 29c
Brookside Milk 4% Butterfat Qt 8c

FINAST - FULL STRENGTH - PUREST NEW ENGLAND QUALITY
Cider Vinegar Qt Bot 10c PINT JAR 5c

BACK AGAIN! FORCE

An old favorite now more popular than ever. Delicious toasted whole wheat flakes.
2 10 oz Pkgs 25c

Whole Wheat Bread Lge 1¼ Lb Loaf 5c
Puddine Makes a Delicious Inexpensive Quick Dessert 2 Pkgs 25c
Pie Filling GOOD LUCK Lemon 2 Pkgs 17c
Babbitt's Cleanser 3 Tins 10c
Chipso Flakes or Granules 2 Lge Pkgs 27c
Blue Tip Matches 6 Lge Pkgs 23c

Underwood's Deviled Ham
NEW LOW REGULAR PRICES
The Famous Ham Sandwich Spread
No ⅛ Tin 5c No ¼ Tin 9c No ½ Tin 19c

Campbell's Tomato Soup 3 Tins 20c
New Low Regular Price

Baker's Premium Chocolate ½ Lb Pkg 21c
FREE: Fudge or Baking Pan with each package

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

The Home Forum

By-Products

FOR some folks the first robin, the first golden crocus, the first faint swelling of lilac buds, marks the opening of spring. But in Jaalam, when the frost comes out under the April sun, when the pond changes from blank white to glittering blue, when banked drifts of snow linger only to the north of barns and stone walls, we begin to think of planting peas. And when we do, we know that spring is really here; for, like the drum roll preceding the first strains of a stirring march, the planting of peas is always the prelude to the season's gardening.

We think of it, and put it off for a while. It is too early to plant; the ground is still cold; and, beside, Sam Leavitt is working out his taxes on the roads these days. So we rake, and prune, and uncover beds of tulips deep blanketed in maple leaves, and watch the weather. And, at last, there come three warm days in succession, and even Sam's absence in West Purchase, filling mudholes and opening ditches, cannot longer hold up the procession.

I knew the spot where I wished to plant—a long and narrow plot lying between the apple trees and our south wall, where the early sun strikes warmly—and there was a tine fork in the barn. So on a lowering gray afternoon, with a slow wind coming in salt-laden from the east, I set my peas to soak in a bucket, took the tine fork, and went up over the hill. And my neighbor Lee, pruning his tall old Baldwin trees beyond the wall, grinned down on me from his misty height and shook his tow head in mock wonder.

"Well, well! Thought we weren't going to see you this summer. Half gone already! Where've you been?" He dangled a bright saw as we exchanged cheerful nonsense, and then talked seriously of scions and grafting wax. Then, as I tightened my belt, he advised; "Take it easy. Not more than an acre, the first day," and his saw took up its rhythm.

So I fell to. There is something about this slow turning over of the earth more intimate than plowing or hoeing or harrowing; one is closer to it. The frost and winter rains have given it a surface, a hard glaze, and each thrust of the fork is a new discovery. You thrust deep, you lift, and the wet packed soil breaks and heaves into moist dark fragments; a sweep of the back of the fork as you recover, and these break into a fine crumble. There is a fresh, new smell from the broken earth, a released locked perfume; your fork explores, for an instant you peer down into the hidden depths, then dark powdered soil lies ready. Thrust, lift, sweep, settle to a steady and sweet monotony; your feet move in the slow steps of a contradance; Lee's saw, high among the dark wet branches of his old trees, keeps time.

Now and then a branch crackled down, now and then I paused to rest, to pick out small stones and send them clinking and clattering against the wall. Aldermanic angleworms, disturbed in their dark and secret labor, came to the surface with each fork thrust, rested in surprised torpor for a moment, and then, with hasty and indignant contractions of their pink tails, slithered back to work. The mist lowered and the horizon crept closer, so that Jaalam Town, across the valley, was hidden. Now and then the drifting drops settled to thin lines of rain, cool and wet on knuckles and neck; bright drops gathered on the ends of apple twigs, and marked time with the slow drip of a clepsydra. The close bowl of the sky lifted and lightened again, and almost the sun came out as a fat robin slanted to an apple bough, shook down a shower and cocked a beady eye downward. And thrust, lift, sweep, I went back to work.

It was about midway of this long narrow plot that I ran into the nest of boulders. I had known they were there; for years Sam Leavitt's plow had grated over them, and for years I had cultivated and hoed about them, until their tops were scarred and scratched with runic lines. To ignore them before this had been fairly easy, for Sam was plowing and not I; his ribs were thumped by the plow handles and not mine. And, once corn or potatoes were in, there seemed small profit in disturbing them. But this intimate turning was another matter. The tine fork grated and twisted as it went thrusting downward, it caught on the rocks and twanged as it came upward, it rattled and clanged as I smoothed the clods.

These rocks had been a bother long enough; time they came out. And on a sudden impulse I went down to the barn and came back with shovel and crowbar and sledge. While Lee watched, and grackle-like called encouragement from his high perch, I dug around this nest of great rocks left, ages ago, by some wandering glacier. Fat black loam came first, then yellow powdery subsoil spreading like a splash of sunlight on the darker earth. They were deep, these boulders showing only their blunt snouts above earth to perplex hoe and cultivator; small wonder that nothing had flourished near them. When I had finished trenching about them, the smooth garden plot was wrecked and disordered, and Lee cawed like a crow from his perch in the apple tree.

"Twitch 'em out!" he called. "Swing into it!"

I half regretted starting, now. There were round boulders, their earthy backs showing gleams of tough granite; a few were of jagged gray traprock. There was an inanimate smug resistance about them as they lay revealed, wet earth clinging to their sides. I tackled a traprock boulder first, tapping it with the sledge and then, as the earth fell from it, swinging with a full sweep. Dark rock powdered white; and, as I rested, panting, the boulder showed the first faint hair lines of seams. Now the crowbar, driving in, widening the cracks. Slowly they yawned; a sideway twist, and the great rock fell into manageable fragments. The fresh surfaces were clean and new as I heaved them out—flat surfaces that would make smooth stepping-stones for the garden path. I began to see that there might be by-products in this labor.

The second splintered even more easily, and I grew prideful and began to wonder at my slackness in permitting these boulders to trouble me for years. Then I struck the tough granite boulders. These had no seams; the sledge, swung at full arc, bounded back; one might as well have brushed them with a feather duster. And had Lee not been watching I would have hastily shoveled back the black and yellow soil, and buried the things, and gone on hoeing about them. I pried experimentally with the bar, brought small rocks from the wall to make a fulcrum; and, as I heaved, the first great granite rock came free from its bed. There was a glimpse of its dark matrix; the bar slipped; back it dropped. But it had come free; and, when I next raised it, I wedged earth beneath it with the shovel, lowered it slowly. It settled, but not so deeply. And then from the other side of the pit I repeated the process; slow inch by slow inch the mass rose. My feet moved now in a round dance; lift, bow, shovel in earth, then circle your partner and repeat; I trod a path in the earth about the pit. The pit became a shallow bowl with sloping sides; then, with a final thrust of the bar, I flipped the great rock over and rolled it toward the wall. And Lee broke into thunders of aerial applause.

The rest came free after the same fashion. And I thought, as I worked, of the many things I had intended doing, like getting out boulders, and how I had hoed and cultivated about them for years. I had dodged the job of getting them out, but it wasn't so hard, once you swung into it. And once you had them out you had othe. things beside mellow ground. You had stepping-stones, and walls, and stones for foundations.

Lee gave me a lift, toward the end. Together we tugged the last boulder to the wall, lifted the lot and chinked them in. They were yellow and oddly new among the lichened rocks of the old wall; the thin, warm rain, steadying as the gray evening closed in and hylas tuned their pipes in the lowlands, was busy with them at once. And Lee, rumpling his blond thatch with an earth-stained hand, looked at them with a mild satiric gleam in his blue eye.

"Good work," he drawled. "A whole afternoon of it, and in the long run you'll raise maybe a dime's worth of peas more'n you would have."

I didn't mind the thrust. For it wasn't, after all, either the peas or the boulders that mattered most. It was the by-products—the things I hadn't seen when I had started the job.

DANIEL CHASE.

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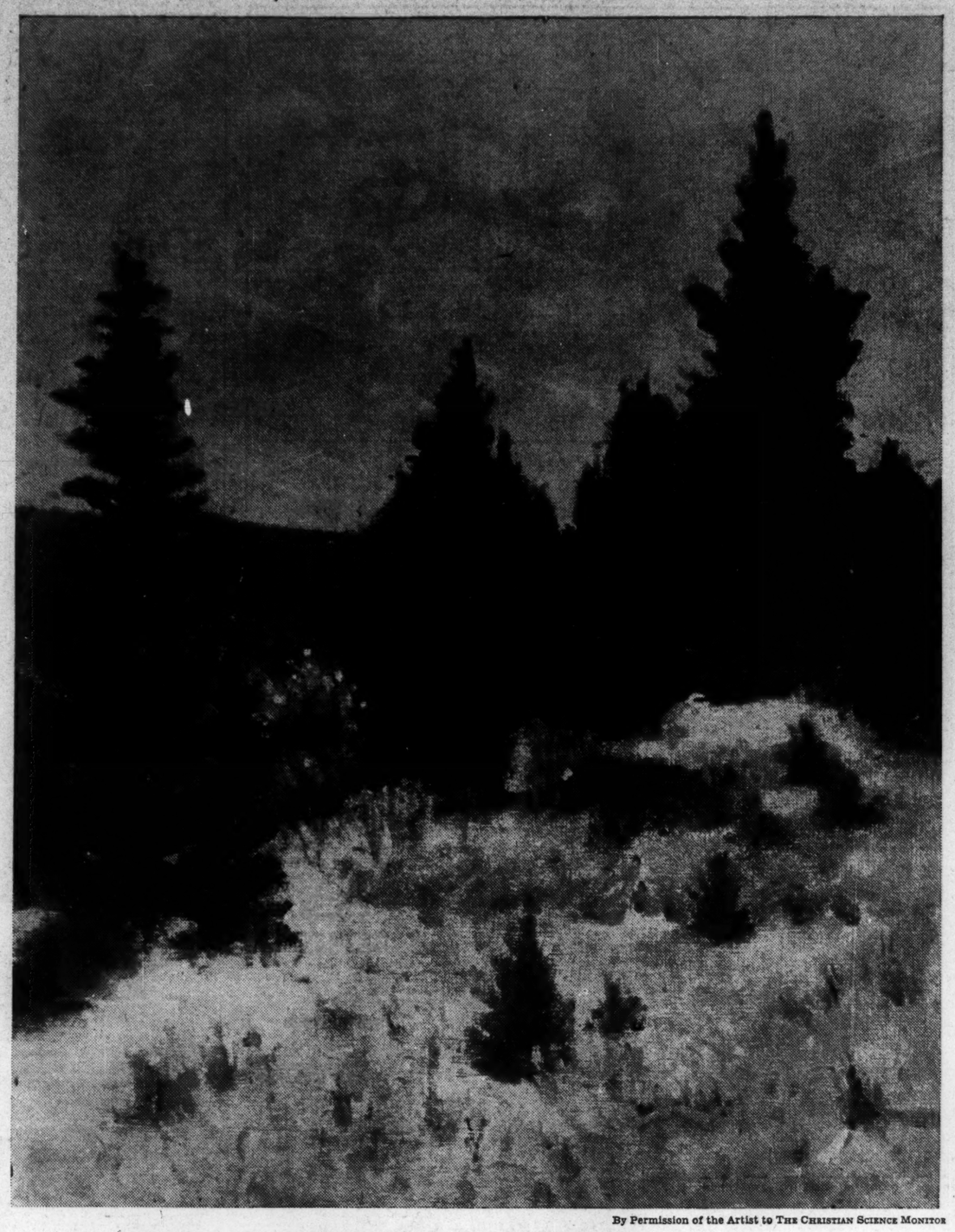

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"The Grove": From a Painting by Miss Camille Du Mond

Ideal Tourists

Just when the tourist year officially opened, I cannot say, for I have learned that tourists belong to no one season. Until this past winter—when certain repairs were made on Highway 45, and a detour routed them all past my door—I had thought that tourists were as definitely a part of summer as were June bugs, or picnics along the banks of the river. Of course, we had an occasional picnic in midwinter—but never along the river. That spot was reserved for warmer weather, when those so inclined might don bathing suits and stage an impromptu water carnival; and others laze around in some spot where the rays of the sun did not sift too directly through the pines. It was much the same with the January tourist. He was sure to be a hurrying, bustling sort of chap—and the scenery along the way might have been just so many billboards, for all the notice he took of it! He might pass along the highway; but he was intent on getting somewhere. His speedometer registered around forty-five or fifty; and, with frost nipping his ears, his eyes saw but little of the roadside beauty.

This is not true of the later variety. Every highway, of course, has its quota of the begoggled, speeding species, who bury their noses in road maps, and gaze not at the signs of spring—but at those signs which read, "Belleprairie—10 Miles"—or "S Curve Ahead." But every one of these has his opposite in the man who travels leisurely, who takes time to enjoy the beauty of that section of the country through which he is passing. A few of these have halted near my door this morning. The first, a shiny sedan, bore license plates of a neighboring state; and its occupants hailed with delight the familiar roadside flowers. The younger members of the party were delighted to hear the song of the bobolink, and their joy knew no bounds when they discovered the singer perched on a fence post a few rods from the road. In a few moments, the sedan rolled on. In its wake came a "house on wheels," covered with the dust of many miles. To the couple who thus combined the joys of travel with the comforts of home, the shady valley across the road seemed an ideal spot to stop during the warmer part of the day. It did not take them many moments to discover the little spring which trickled down over the rocks. They soon turned their attention to the flowers which grew in abundance along the slope. The wild violet, dogwood and wild iris were evidently familiar to them; but the swamp honeysuckle was a stranger. They delightedly sniffed of its delicate fragrance, and returned to their venerable vehicle for paper, pencils and books. One made a sketch of it, while the other traced it carefully through a bulky volume which I judged was a *flora*. Here, I thought, have I found the ideal tourists!

"THE GROVE," an early summer subject, by Miss Camille Du Mond, was painted in the heart of one of the small spruce and fir forests in the wilds of Nova Scotia.

What could be more delightful to the country walker or artist than a stroll in early morning through these firs and spruces laden with sparkling dew, all the while breathing in the fragrance of balsam and spruce? Standing in the midst of this bountiful beauty, one cannot help but feel strongly the outpouring of nature's riches.

The greens of Nova Scotia are varied. One thinks of a symphony in green, when looking down the rich countryside. In this canvas the artist has caught the many tones of fresh green, found in tree and grass during early summer. Skies are seldom clear there, usually being flecked with soft light clouds, or completely overcast with dark rolling masses.

A simplicity of line and ease of composition is found by the artist, who chooses not to paint all the objects seen, but only those which tend to make a simple, pleasing pattern of the whole. One feels the line of small trees lead up to the larger group hugging the hilltop; these, with their irregular balance of design, have the right influence on the interest of the composition.

Miss Du Mond finds a wealth of subjects to be painted in this northern country. She is an American artist, trained in American schools of art. Her early years were spent in France and Italy with her father, who was a noted painter in Paris. There she gained her first experiences in the love for beauty and art.

Words Like Flowers

Now when the world is rushing into bloom,
With apple tree and cherry tree in flower,
And daffodils are crowding up for room
In grass arriving at the shining hour,—
What place were there for any words of mine,
Though they be white with joy as blossoms are,
As delicately shaped, and though they shine
As surely as the shining plum-tree-star.

I put them forth, no less, being strangely stung
By this same ichor quickening in the side,
And turn to see them where their shapes are hung,
But they are lost in this high-foaming tide,—
Only, some winter's day the barren trees
May teach me to be glad of even these.

—DAVID MORTON, in *The Lyric*.

Kredit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

„KREDIT" ist in der Geschäftswelt ein wichtiges Wort. Da es vom lateinischen credo „ich glaube, ich vertraue" abgeleitet ist, ist es in seiner ursprünglichen Bedeutung in erster Linie mental. Als Handelsausdruck bedeutet es „geschenktes oder genossenes Vertrauen"; und als bequemes Geschäftsverfahren angewandt, beruht es in der Hauptsache nicht auf der Geldsumme, die einer besitzt, sondern auf seiner Vertrauenswürdigkeit.

Staatsmänner und Volkswirtschaftler befürworten heute Kreditbewilligung in weitem Umfange. Was würde diesen Plan wahrhaft brauchbar machen? Eine klarere, höhere Auffassung von der Fähigkeit jedes Menschen, als Gottes Kind von diesem Kredit weise Gebrauch zu machen. Geschäftsvertrauen beruht auf etwas, was den Rückhalt eines Menschen oder eines Volkes bildet, auf etwas Wesenhaftem. Daß der einzig wirkliche Rückhalt das Verständnis Gottes, des göttlichen Prinzips, ist, wird in dem Maße verständlicher, wie wir erkennen, was Jesus bewies. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 494): „Jesus demonstrierte die Unfähigkeit der Körperlichkeit, sowie auch die unendliche Fähigkeit des Geistes".

Ein Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft befand sich einst in einer seinen Kredit bedrohenden Lage. Sein kaufmännisches Ansehen bedeutete viel für ihn, und er hatte sich, soweit sein Verständnis reichte, von strengster Ehrlichkeit und redlicher Absicht leiten lassen. Er bat Gott um Führung, und in der Erkenntnis, daß er Furcht überwinden und jeden menschlichen Schritt im Einklang mit dem Prinzip unternehmen müsse, ging er zu seinen Gläubigern, um mit ihnen auf jede ausführbar scheinende Art zusammenzuarbeiten. Sie erzeigten ihm liebevolles Entgegenkommen, und es kam ein besseres gegenseitiges Verständnis zustande. Aber die Schuldenlast schien immer noch unüberwindlich.

Da kam ihm der Gedanke, daß er das, was er zu empfangen wünsche, auch bereitwillig geben müsse; daß er Kredit geben müsse, wenn er Kredit wünsche. In seinen Büchern standen viele ausstehende und anscheinend nicht einziehbare Beträge. Vielleicht hatte er keine richtige wissenschaftliche Auffassung von Kredit! Er erinnerte sich der Worte der Mrs. Eddy (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 275): „Um die Wirklichkeit und Ordnung des Seins in ihrer Wissenschaft zu erfassen, mußt du damit anfangen, Gott als das Prinzip alles Wirklichen anzusehen". Also, folgerte er, muß ich in erster Linie Gott Kredit geben. Aber wie kann ich das tun? Zweifellos indem ich Ihm alles, was ich bin und habe, anvertraue; indem ich nicht mehr für mein persönliches oder Geschäftsansehen, für persönlichen oder Geschäftserfolg sondern zu Seiner Ehre arbeite; indem ich Seinem Maßstab gemäß denke und glaube, daß alle Seine Verheißungen wahr und auf meine jeweiligen Bedürfnisse anwendbar sind, und indem ich auf Sein Belohnungsgesetz vertraue und es anwende und mich weigere, den bestrickenden Annahmen Fehlschlag, Verlust, Zweifel und Furcht Glauben zu schenken. Dieser Kredit gebührt Gott; denn Seine Verheißungen haben sich an mir in mancher schweren Stunde erfüllt, und immer wieder bin ich aus Leid, Sünde und Krankheit herausgehoben worden. Ich weiß, daß Er verheißen hat: „Bringet aber die Zehnten ganz in mein Kornhaus, auf daß in meinem Hause Speise sei, und prüfet mich hierin, spricht der Herr Zebaoth, ob ich euch nicht des Himmels Fenster auftun werde und Segen herabschütten die Fülle".

Der Schüler erkannte auch, daß diese biblische Verheißung seinen eigenen wirklichen Kredit sicherte; denn wenn des Himmels Fenster offen standen und Gott ihm Seinen Segen herabschüttete, war er nicht mehr vom Geldbetrag auf der Bank, von der Größe seines angelegten Kapitals noch von Geldunterstützung durch Freunde abhängig. Diese Überlegungen erhohen sein Denken bald über Zweifel, Furcht und Hilflosigkeit, und es entfaltete sich ihm ein Plan, wodurch seine Schulden bezahlt wurden und seine Gläubiger den Wert rechten, aufbauenden Denkens und Handelns schätzen lernten.

Das praktische Beweisen der Wahrheit in menschlichen Angelegenheiten macht den Menschen das Verständnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft so wertvoll. Das Klären des menschlichen Bewußtseins öffnet uns die Augen für die unfehlbare Güte Gottes. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt uns, in der Bibel zu forschen, und wir finden darin, daß uns alles Gute verheißen ist, daß wir heute zu Frieden, Wohlstand, Gesundheit, Freundschaft, Behaglichkeit, Freudigkeit, Gewinn, Führung, Schutz, zu allem, was „die Schönheit der Heiligkeit" in sich schließt, berechtigt sind. Sie lehrt uns, daß wir unseren Problemen furchtlos entgegentreten können, wenn wir beanspruchen, was Gott uns freigebig verliehen hat, und uns beständig an die göttliche Liebe wenden.

Der Schüler wurde durch das Verständnis, daß auf Gott vertrauen nur auf das Gute vertrauen bedeutet, reich gesegnet. Von da an hielt er bei seiner täglichen Arbeit in des Vaters Geschäft Gedanken, die Einlaß in sein Bewußtsein begehrten, an und untersuchte sie auf ihre Ehrlichkeit und Aufrichtigkeit sowie auf ihre Berechtigung zu einer Seite im Buch des Bewußtseins.

Das Verständnis, daß alles Geschäft dem Vater gehört, daß wir jedes Unternehmen der unendlichen Weisheit des allmächtigen Gemüts anvertrauen können, würde unsere heutigen wirtschaftlichen Schwierigkeiten bald lösen. Salomo sagt über Weisheit: „Es ist besser, sie zu erwerben, als Silber; und ihr Ertrag ist besser als Gold".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Credit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"CREDIT" is an important word in the business world. Derived from the Latin *credo*, "I believe, I trust," credit is in its root meaning primarily mental. As a commercial term it is defined as "trust given or received;" and, utilized as a convenient business method, it is based mainly not upon the amount of money one may hold in his hand, but upon his trustworthiness.

Statesmen and economists today are advocating a wide expansion of credit. What would make this plan genuinely practicable? A clearer, higher sense of the ability of each one, as the child of God, to use this credit wisely. Business confidence is founded upon something back of the person or the nation, something substantial. That the only real backing is an understanding of God, divine Principle, becomes more evident as we realize what it was Jesus proved. Mary Baker Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 494), "Jesus demonstrated the inability of corporeality, as well as the infinite ability of Spirit."

A student of Christian Science once found himself in a position where his credit seemed threatened. His standing in the business world meant much to him, and as far as his understanding permitted he had been governed by the strictest honesty and integrity of purpose. He turned to God for guidance, and, realizing that fear must be overcome and that every human footstep must be taken in accordance with Principle, went to see his creditors and offered to coöperate with them in any way that might seem feasible. He was met with loving consideration, and a better mutual understanding was established. But the burden of debt still seemed insurmountable.

Then the thought came to him that what he wished to receive, he must be willing to give; that if he desired credit, he must give credit. On his books were many uncollected and apparently uncollectible accounts. Perhaps he did not have a proper scientific sense of credit! He remembered Mrs. Eddy's words (Science and Health, p. 275), "To grasp the reality and order of being in its Science, you must begin by reckoning God as the divine Principle of all that really is." Then, he reasoned, my first credit must be given to God. But how may I credit Him? Assuredly, by trusting to Him all that I am and all that I possess; by working no longer for my own personal or business standing and success, but for His glory; by bringing my thinking into obedience to His standard; by accepting as true and available for my present needs all of His promises; by trusting to and applying His law of compensation, and by refusing to give credit to mesmeric beliefs of failure, loss, doubt, and fear. God is entitled to this credit, for His promises have been fulfilled to me in many an hour of darkness; and time and again I have been lifted out of sorrow, sin, and sickness. I know that He has promised, "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

The student realized, also, that this Scriptural promise established his own real credit; for with the windows of heaven open to pour out for him God's blessing, he no longer was dependent on the amount of money in the bank, the size of his investment, or the financial backing of friends. This line of reasoning soon lifted his thought above doubt, fear, and helplessness, and there was unfolded in his experience a plan by which the debts were paid and his creditors left with an appreciative sense of the value of right, constructive thought and action.

The practical demonstration of the truth in human affairs is what makes an understanding of Christian Science priceless to mankind. The clarifying of human consciousness opens one's eyes to the unfailing goodness of God. One is taught in Christian Science to search the Scriptures, and he finds therein that all good has been promised to him; that he is entitled today to peace, prosperity, health, companionship, comfort, happiness, profit, guidance, protection, all of which are included in "the beauty of holiness." He is taught that when he claims what is freely given him of God, and draws continually on divine Love, he can face his problems unafraid.

The student gained a rich blessing through the apprehension that to credit God means to credit good only. Thereafter thoughts that came knocking at his mental door were challenged and measured by the standards of honesty and uprightness, and by their title to a page in the book of consciousness as the student went daily about his Father's business.

An understanding that all business belongs to the Father, that every transaction may be confided to the infinite wisdom of omnipotent Mind, would soon solve the economic problems of the day. Solomon said of wisdom, "The merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Statue of Washington in the North

Valiant he rides, here where the spring comes slow,
Keen etched against our gusty April gray,
East wind at stalwart shoulder, bitter spray
Of sea-wrought mist on rein and saddle bow;
And while the old intrepid hoof-beats go
Along the listening ages, if the face,
Weary with wars, be set a little space
Southwestward, fain and wistful, even so. . . .

That way lies boyhood. Through a scented rain
Of apple blooms at dusk the whip-poorwills
Are hailing truants from the Stafford hills,
And hares go romping down an old red lane,
And minnows fleck the Rappahannock tide
With taunting silver tails. Ride, Soldier, ride!

—NANCY BYRD TURNER, in "A Riband on My Rein." (Hartford, Conn.: Edwin Valentine Mitchell.)

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Home Building and Gardening

An Experiment in Design

Houses of the Future Series—6

By LESLIE HARRIS

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

IF ONE starts out to build a house which gives the maximum amount of space with the minimum use of materials, and utterly unprejudiced as to what the architectural style, the materials and the layout should be, what an interesting experiment one can make. This, in fact, has been done by a group of architects who have planned our sixth house for the model housing group of the Century of Progress exposition here, which is going to be an entirely unique house so far as this exhibit goes.

All the other houses have been designed to exploit, might one say, some particular kind of material, old or new, or some particular method of construction. But here is a house designed primarily to exploit its design, the emphasis on its materials and method of construction being secondary.

This group of architects started out, to use the words of one of them, to develop the house which "would give the maximum utilizable space per amount of construction." Not, mind you, the cheapest house. "If a prospective builder wants the cheapest house," said Mr. John C. B. Moore, the chief architect of the group, "I would tell him to go buy a ready-cut or mail order house. Ours may not be the cheapest house which could be built, but it is intended to be the most economical, so far as use of materials and space is concerned." In addition to this, the house is intended to be suited as well as possible to the demands of modern living, so much so, that the architects call it a "Design for Living."

What Have We?

Now that this has been worked out, what have we? A Colonial, a Tudor or a Dutch farmhouse? Well, no, for various reasons. They have garrets, or turrets, or mansards, or other things which take up space and require unnecessary material.

What has resulted, actually, is a design of the most modern type, startling in its simplicity. Pill-box modern, if you wish, or match-box modern, to look at the model. One sees immediately that it gives lots of light. Light is a matter on which Mr. Moore feels most strongly. There should be just enough, he believes, but not too much. Mind you, not too much, for he feels some of the modern architects, particularly in Germany, give too much light.

Speaking of Germany, there is a strong suggestion of modern German architecture in this house of Mr. Moore's. He himself has spent much time in Germany, learning about this modern architecture of theirs, to find out how it could be applied to the American home.

Let us look at the model, forgetting for the time being what the house is to be made of. The materials will be chosen according to their adaptability.

No Cellar Nor Attic

First of all it has no cellar nor attic. It stands flat on the ground and has a flat roof. There are two items of waste disposed of. It is of regular shape, the main part being rectangular, with a wing on one side making it L-shaped. It is arranged with the main entrance and garage facing the street, and with living room, dining alcove, porch, upstairs terrace, bedrooms, all facing south onto the garden. The front door opens onto a hall, not into the living room. Once you get into the living room, it is entirely different, perhaps, than anything ever done before. It is a Z-shaped living room, except that the parts are at right angles to each other. What makes it this way is that the dining alcove at one end, the little study at the other, are actually part of the living room, while at the same time being sufficiently separate to have their own identity. This throws almost the entire first floor into one unit, with the exception of kitchen, laundry, garage, hall, storage room.

Upstairs, there are two bedrooms and bath, with two dressing rooms and a large living terrace over the dining alcove and downstairs porch. Part of the terrace is covered by a little roof.

Now that the design is decided, one can look for materials. Of course they should be modern materials, to comply with the design. After looking around carefully, during which time a concrete slab exterior was considered, Mr. Moore settled on a new kind of wooden wallboard which is not yet on the market commercially. "We are sure it is just the thing," he said, "and that it will be a success."

Wood Frame

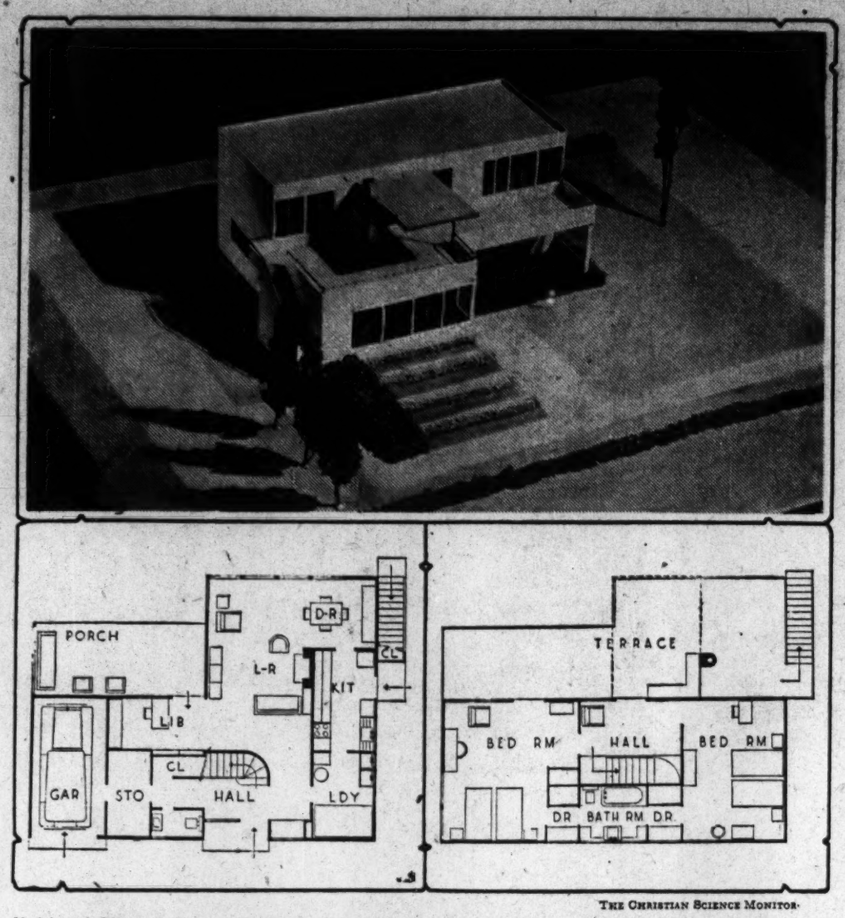
A wood frame for the house, because wood "is the most economical structural material for small house construction. "It is easier to fabricate and adjust than other materials," the architect continued. "Mass-production methods, if applied to its fabrication can result in savings as great as those anticipated in the fabrication of other materials." Here it should be pointed out that this house is planned with a view to mass production if desired, all of the materials being chosen with this in mind. Most of the house can be put together with parts made to order at the factory.

Thus instead of the frame being erected first, and the exterior covering applied later, the frame is made in 4 x 8 foot sections with the outer wallboard attached and the sections are then set up and bolted together, forming the complete wall.

The inside walls will be of gypsum board, either painted or papered, the ceiling of sound-absorbing fiber board, the roof of tar and felt over heavy insulation, the terrace of asphalt tile over insulation, the casements of steel, and there you are.

A number of manufacturers are coöperating by furnishing their products for display in this exhibit.

NEXT WEEK—Mass Production House of General Houses, Inc.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Model and Plans of One of Exhibition Houses in Home and Industrial Arts Group, A Century of Progress, Chicago. John C. B. Moore, Architect. S. Clements Horsley and Richard C. Wood, Associated Architects. The Chief Aim in This House is to Achieve the Best Possible Design for Modern Living. It is an Experiment in Design Rather Than a Demonstration of Certain Building Materials.

Hobbies and Hints

We Make a Rock Garden

Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dear Garden Friends:

Deep appreciation for the many helpful and interesting Garden Hobby letters calls forth a letter about our garden.

On my return from the British Isles, and after having seen and visited many of the lovely rock gardens over there, we had to have one at our summer lake home; there was no alternative.

Realizing that all of the rocks had to be brought in, my husband was not immediately interested, but his interest grew as he saw my efforts to acquire my heart's desire. When, on automobile trips through the country, he found me attempting to carry all manner of rocks to the car, his gallantry came to the rescue; he cast aside all objections and assisted whole-heartedly.

We have two adjoining lots at the lake on an embankment sloping down to the water's edge. The cottage is built in the center of one and the embankment of the vacant lot was chosen as the proper setting for the rock garden. The soil was well fertilized and the rocks we had collected were irregularly placed Shrubbery and tall plants were planted at the highest point, such as delphinium, phlox, shasta daisies, tall iris, zinnias, poppies, asters, etc. On the lower irregular rows, plants of a stockier nature were chosen; until arriving at the bottom ledges we planted rock garden plants exclusively.

We do not take up residence at the lake until July, and, as we have many lovely, large trees we seem to be handicapped by almost too much shade; so we found in order to have many of the annuals blossom while we were in residence, they oftentimes had to be transplanted from nursery stock in the very height of bloom.

This was always successfully accomplished. After sundown we prepared the cavities in the soil and filled them with slightly warmed water from the sprinkling system in the rock garden, which draws its water supply from the lake. When the water seeped away, we planted our specimens, packing the rich soil firmly around the roots; after which we would give each a good sprinkling. The next morning these plants appeared as though they had really grown and blossomed there, and the remaining buds blossomed out in due season.

Just below the rock garden embankment there is a wide grassy walk with stepping-stones and below this we have a row of beautiful boulders along an old water line of the lake. These rocks are massive and have a wide range of colors. There are many beautiful conglomerates in the collection.

With a smile I recall my first feeble efforts at rock gathering, but when the hobby reached my husband he threw conservatism to the winds and went in for it in a mighty, magnificent manner, calling into his service many extra men, trucks, derricks and winches.

After collecting the rocks for the rock garden, there was a deeper appreciation than ever before of the sheer beauty of the rocks alone, so a rockery was planned.

The rockery is built of rocks of many sizes, shapes, and of the most exquisite colorings, from different parts of the United States, Canada and Mexico. There is even a piece of rock from the hearthstone of the ancestral home in Wales. The rockery is of crescent shape, 16 feet across from tip to tip; the stones being cemented together, double faced, to a height of 10 feet with a gradual slope to the front. The center is filled with field stones held together with cement.

There is an irregular steppingstone stairway through the center of the rock garden to the top of the embankment where a "Torii Gate," with its upturned arch, invites you to the rockery just beyond. A string of electric lights across the front of the two lots and a reflector back of the Torii Gate beautifully illuminate the rockery and garden at night; causing the specimens of hematite, mica and crystal to scintillate as though they were precious gems.

It is our plan, this coming summer, to have a pool within the inner circle of the crescent-shaped rockery, for goldfish and lilies. There are three sprays in the rockery and the water from the central one is to fall over a large projecting rock into the pool below.

The speed with which new ideas come is not always immediately appreciated by my husband. But without his efficiency and practicability, in the working out of these ideas but little could have been accomplished. The idea that is now struggling for expression is to have colored lights in the various sprays in the garden and rockery so that during the nightly sprinkling process there will be a lovely play of colored water!

The garden has meant a great deal of hard work for all connected with its upbuilding. The men who were employed to do the heavy lifting and placing were really interested and worked in such a helpful manner that they have earned our deepest gratitude. However, there is much satisfaction in knowing that the garden is a pleasure spot for many residents around the lake, as well as friends from the city, and they are all made welcome to visit it and enjoy its beauty with us.

These are not the only visitors who share the garden, for there are birds, bees, butterflies and humming birds. Even the pet garden toad, "ugly and venomous," as Shakespeare describes him, loses his malignity and reacts to his pleasurable environment by croaking gratefully as we scratch his lumpy back with a stick.

Our little Scottish terrier seems to take the garden as his especial trust and woe be to the canine or feline marauder who dares venture within! The Laird o'Lorn can at least put up a potent and convincing bluff. (Mrs.) E. D. R.

* * *

A Home Building Project

Eastlake, Fla.

Dear Friends of the Hobby Column:

In grateful acknowledgment of the many happy and profitable hours spent in reading our Monitor, and believing the friends would enjoy hearing about my studio, which was converted from a very unattractive attic to a most beautiful, livable studio, I would like to tell of a hobby of a friend in decorating and furnishing this room for me.

In the first place, my son had seen the possibilities of the attic, and had provided the means for putting in eight windows, which lightened it up considerably; but the task of finishing and furnishing it seemed a long way off when one day this dear one and a friend called and something was said about the attic, and would they like to see it. At once my friend saw what an attractive room it would make, for very little expense, and offered to help me with it, and so the project was started.

The house has a long slanting roof, which was given a coat of pale yellow, cold water paint, the rafters were painted a darker shade, and two chimneys in either end of the room were painted with red cement paint.

Fifty yards of the prettiest pink percale were purchased; nine old blue, pink bordered, rag rugs came along; then two window seats of about 12 feet in length were provided with cushions and valances, and 12 pairs of pink dotted muslin curtains, with drapes of pink and a valance of about 12 inches, were hung.

One day I was in the yard and my friend drove up with two garden chairs, a table-and desk chair. The table was constructed from packing cases, is about 4 feet by 2½ feet and is very attractive. Soon after that she came with two more rush bottom chairs, a small low table and a most attractive desk. On it is a pink blotter, with corners of blue oilcloth, fashioned by my friend. The last two articles also were made from packing cases. A lovely blue wastebasket and a floor lamp with tan shade were donated by the other friend. All this furniture is painted a shade of tan, and all harmonizes beautifully.

There was an old-fashioned wooden bedstead, with high headboard, in the attic, which was cut down and painted tan. An old trunk was given a skirt of the percale, also a box which is to be used as a dressing table. This has a nice little mirror 2 feet long by about 1 foot wide. The window seat cushions were stuffed with excelsior and tied, and are very comfortable. There are several bright cushions on the chairs and window seats, some all blue, and two of figured cretonne. Then there is a most attractive cretonne wall curtain hanging in the stairway. The tables both have old blue scarfs. From California came a silk "crazy" quilt, and a friend has given me another pillow.

From my window I have a most wonderful view of the tops of live and water oaks, orange and Chinaberry trees, and the sunsets are gorgeous. (Mrs.) V. A. H.

The Kinnikinnic Or Bear Berry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Seattle, Wash.

IN THESE days of an awakening love for nature and the outdoors and all things pertaining thereto, we are learning to appreciate and to gather into our gardens our precious wild things. As often happens, one of the most beautiful and most useful of our wild plants, the kinnikinnic, is almost unknown. This evergreen vine, Arctostaphypos Uva-ursi, or bear berry, is known by the Indian name of Kinnikinnic. The leaves are small, toothless, shiny and leathery. It has pinkish waxen flowers, and, in fall and winter, brilliant crimson berries. The birds are very fond of these berries. Indeed, it is the "pièce de résistance" of the garden for them.

The mantle of romance wraps the Kinnikinnic in added charm as in fancy we see the Indians of long ago gathering the plants and roots for many purposes. One of the most noteworthy things they did was to make their brilliant red dyes for coloring the beautiful baskets they made and dyeing of the animal skins which they made into clothing. Our pioneer grandmothers tell us how, as little girls, they used to string the berries for beads while they sat on the shores of the Great Lakes where it grew plentifully, on the barren sand. We find it at an altitude of 10,000 feet in the Rocky Mountains, as well as in the Sierras, Cascades, and other mountains of the Pacific slope. Here on the coast, it grows on the sands along Puget Sound and among the low hills among the pines. While it grows naturally among the pines and low shrubbery, in sand and gravel, among rocks and dry disintegrated soil, it does much better in our gardens where it may have an occasional watering and gives, in grateful appreciation of our extra care, much larger berries. We find however, that it flourishes almost anywhere—even down at the lake in black soil. It is said to be a cousin of the trailing arbutus which has no berries as yet.

If one has a sandy bank or rocky wall where nothing seems to grow, this will cover it with a graceful trailing mat of evergreen. I have seen it falling in graceful cascades over a six-foot wall of a cement driveway, covering it with soft loveliness. There are gardens in Seattle where it is allowed to run riot and is most charming among the shrubs and rocks. Never does it become a nuisance and never a weed. The playgrounds and those of the schools of Seattle have it planted for borders where nothing else will grow. As a Christmas decoration it is unsurpassed. The brilliant colored berries and delicate vines drape mantel and light globes in a most charming manner. For the table it is dainty and beautiful.

Even though they dry, they hold their shape and color and remain attractive for weeks. If everyone knew this charming plant, no garden would be without it.

The Kinnikinnic can be transplanted in the autumn after the rains set in. After getting started, it will need no further attention. It should be watered when first planted if it does not rain. Like any plant, it must get established.

How to Bring Up Pansies

Make Them Happy in Your Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

THAT most amateur gardeners do not know the secrets of pansy raising is evidenced by the numberless beds of small anemic looking pansies one sees in journeying about. The pictured blossoms in seed catalogues, the huge richly colored blooms in the florist shop windows all lure the aspiring gardener into purchasing seeds or plants and endeavoring to reproduce the envied originals. And that so many novices fail in obtaining blossoms that equal or surpass the parent plant is due to a lack of knowledge of the pansy's likes and dislikes rather than to a fault of the stock purchased.

Pansies are a queer combination of the hardy and the finical. They will survive under almost overpowering conditons—heat, lack of moisture, no cultivation and poor soil; will even send out poor little stunted blossoms under such conditions. But they do not like it. They like a rich loamy soil, partial shade and a great deal of moisture. They will richly repay you, in color and growth, for a little care given to their tastes. They have greedy appetites and an insatiable thirst.

In preparing a bed for pansy plants the soil should be worked well first, a few days before the transplanting is to be done. If the ground is heavy and clings together in clumps, it is best to cut it with one-third sand. It should be loose and crumbly to a depth of about 10 inches. Next, the top four inches of earth is taken off and a one-inch layer of barnyard fertilizer is spread evenly all over the bottom of the bed. This is covered with two inches of soil, and allowed to remain for a few days. Then the pansy plants are set in place about a foot apart, and filled around with remaining top soil. Over this last dirt goes another heavy layer of fertilizer, after which the ground is soaked thoroughly with water.

All of which sounds like more work than it really is, and which will repay you with long stemmed blossoms, many of which will measure to a width of from 3½ to 5 inches.

Many commercial growers use blood meal for fertilizer. This promotes a rapid growth and assures large blossoms, but in most localities it is rather expensive and for the home gardener well screened, thoroughly rotted manure, applied liberally, is just as good. Where manure is not available, use a good mixture of commercial fertilizer.

The terms "applied liberally" could well be capitalized for emphasis because pansies are gluttonous things and flourish best on a heavy diet coupled with much water.

The young plants, until they are well rooted in their new home do not need as much water as the older plants but the soil should be kept moist all of the time.

As soon as the first bud appears water should be given frequently; on hot days twice a day will not be too often to irrigate them. Fertilizer should be applied generously to the top of the soil once a week.

The first buds should be pinched off to throw the strength back into the young plant and if the crown, or center, of the first stalk is pinched out at the same time the plant will send out many tiny branches, each of which will bear lavishly. In our pansy bed we have many plants with a spread of eighteen inches carrying a burden of four or five blossoms on each limb. We do not consider blossoms smaller than three inches as worth picking.

Once a week, during the heavy blooming period, every bud and blossom on the plants should be taken off and the plants will benefit by a vigorous pinching back of the branches. L. G. M.

Let Us Have Pinks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many a lovely picture can be painted in the early summer garden by the use of pinks. Being lovers of sunshine, for the most part, they can be combined with other sun-loving plants to lengthen the blooming season of a garden spot. Most of the pinks have charming foliage of bluish green, enhancing their ornamental value.

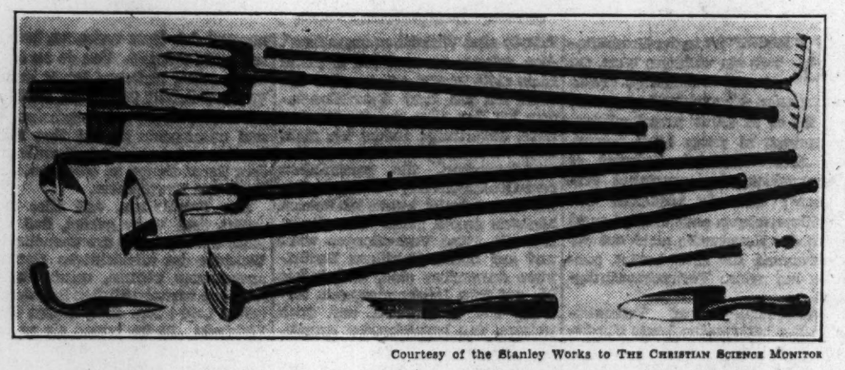
Pinks of known parentage, i.e., the one in which the gardener is sure of the color, may be used in endless combinations. Or they may be used by themselves to achieve broad spreads of color. Dianthus plumarius, the common grass pink, in one of its highly bred modern strains, such as the Cyclope hybrids, is particularly effective used in the latter way. They come in numberless shades of pink and combinations of different shades, with rarely a clashing tint. And best of all, they will continue to flower during most of the summer if seeds are not allowed to form. Such a drift of color edged with Gypsophila repens is one of the pleasing pictures of the June garden.

Dianthus deltoides, the maiden pink, is capable of much manipulation in achieving pleasing scenes on the early summer landscape. This is one of the pinks that can be used in the interstices of stone steps or in the paved path. It will not flower so freely where it is trampled under foot, but the foliage alone is worthy of note. A pleasing combination of white and blue is to be had by interplanting the white form of this pink with Veronica rupestris. Either on a sunny slope in the rock garden or in a similar situation in the border such a planting will enliven many a June day.

The foregoing is no more than a suggestion of the possibilities of dianthus in the garden scheme. Of the more than 200 distinct species, not counting the large number of varieties, there are many opportunities to work out effective pictures.

Begonias that are becoming a bit straggly and are beginning to lose their leaves at this time should be cut back at their roots when transplanting. This will induce them to send forth new growth, and will usually mean a great deal of bloom in the late spring and early summer.

Flowering plants should be gone over every day. Every seemingly faded flower and leaf should be promptly removed. This treatment adds much to the charm of the plant.



Courtesy of the Stanley Works to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Few of the Garden Tools Described in the Accompanying Article. These Tools, Made Entirely of Metal, Small in Size for Special Work, Strong, and of Exceptionally Light Weight, Are for Use in the Border.

Speaking of Garden Tools

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS business of the right garden tool for the right place is more important than many an amateur may realize. And this year was fairly made for stocking up on good tools. Tools suited to special operations make gardening much easier, and contribute their quota of satisfaction to the effective result.

At the spring flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Boston, a new kind of weeder was shown. At the end of a long handle a loop of steel enables the user to weed the perennial border, cutting down under the weeds and pulling them along to the edge. The advantage of the tool is that one can reach in where feet may not tread, and may cut down below the root of the weed and bring it out, all in one set of motions. The dandelion or asparagus knife described on this page last season has been a prized possession of the writer ever since the letter recommending it was printed. It has proved a fine investment, invaluable for transplanting, weeding, digging up dandelions, or stirring up the soil around the roots of flowering plants.

A recent acquisition highly recommended to those who raise house plants, is a small French style watering pot—the kind with the long spout and no spray cap on the end of it. This is excellent for watering potted plants. The spout enables one to aim the stream of water accurately, either into the saucer, upon certain of a group of plants in a window box, or at the side of a begonia which must not be watered on its roots.

There is on the market a hose reel which allows the water to run through the hose while still on the reel. One need unwind no more of the hose than one is using.

For staking plants there are useful light weight metal stakes on the market which can be used year after year. A loop, adjustable as to length or height, holds up the plant. Or two stakes can be used with a line between them, to protect the boundaries of the border. With single stakes of green bamboo or metal we use green raffia for tying. It does not cut the plant and also does not show.

The second object from the bottom at lower right in the illustration is a small metal marker and stake for plants. The part showing white in the picture is light gray, treated, and a pencilled name on this part will last all season, it is said. A hole near the top will hold the string that ties the plant. This marker can be used season after season. The trowel below it is a narrow one for transplanting. Try having more than one size of trowel. It is a small luxury well worth the investment. These narrow transplanting trowels are most useful when transplanting or setting out perennials. The jagged little hand weed cutter, in the center is as useful in its way as the dandelion knife previously mentioned. The blade is thrust slantwise into the ground alongside the weed (dandelions, plantains, docks, etc.) loosening the soil around the root. The blade is then withdrawn, and as the diagonal tips are brought near the surface, the handle is tipped back. This engages the upper part of the root and lower leaves of the plant, so that the whole weed is torn loose from the ground, leaving little, if any, scar.

The dibble at left we like because it is all metal. There is no likelihood that, with long and sturdy use in making holes for plants, the point will work loose from the handle, for it is all of a piece. Light weight, too, and if left in the border, easily seen because bright colored.

Having a set of special tools for work in the flower border may be a new idea for some, but with tools as inexpensive as they now are, it is a small investment and makes gardening much more easy and delightful. The tools illustrated are an example of the kind now on the market for this special use. They are of all metal (handles as well) and exceedingly light in weight, with gay colors in the finish, so they are more fun to use and also show up when left in the grass. The handles are coated with a metal paint that is non-rusting. The "business" end of the tool is narrow enough to enable one to go safely in among the plants without sitting down on one's haunches, yet light enough to handle from a kneeling position. At the top in the illustration is a narrow rake, below it a small, strong-tined spading fork, comfortable to step on, for keeping garden soil loosened. The spade is for light spading or edging, and has a wide tread across top. The oval hoe below it is especially for working the ground underneath low-growing shrubs. The two-tined cultivator will root out weeds from a standing position, and is perfect (speaking from experience) for getting autumn leaves out of the shrubbery and hedge in the spring. It is so narrow as to be particularly useful in cultivating around shrubby plants. The heart-shaped hoe is for working the ground between plants set close together. The remaining tool illustrated is a four-tined cultivator.

And how do you keep your tools in order in the cellar or tool shed? There is a finger grip tool holder, similar to the broom holder into which the housewife slips the broom, which can be screwed to the wall. A row of these enable the gardener (amateur or otherwise) to keep his tools in apple-pie order, instantly available and always "for to be admired." M. J. T.

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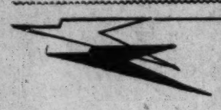

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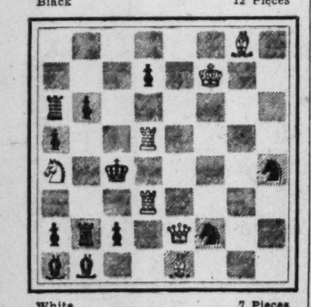
Chess

By FREDERICK R. CHEVALIER

Problem No. 1511

By D. H. Hersom

Black 12 Pieces



White 7 Pieces

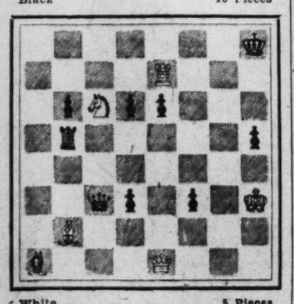
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, nineteenth tourney, British Chess Problem Society)

Problem No. 1512

By V. Kadera

Black 10 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, Fiala, 1932)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1509. Kt-K3

No. 1510. 1. B-Kt6, threat
2. Q-Kt2 mate
1. ——, KxKt
2. Kt-K3ch
1. ——, PxB
2. KtxKtP
1. ——, B-B4
2. Kt-Kt4
1. ——, Q-B4
2. Kt-K7
1. ——, R(B)-B4
2. Kt-B7
1. ——, R(B7)-B4
2. Kt-B3ch

End-Game No. 146. White wins: 1 RxP, PxR; 2 KtxPch, K-R; 3 R-R, Kt-R3; 4 Kt-B6, KtxKt; 5 KtPxKt, B6; B-K3; 6 Kt-K2, QR-B; 7 Kt-B4, P-B4; 8 RxKtch, K-Kt; 9 B-R7ch, K-R; 10 KtxB, PxPch; 11 K-Q2, PxKt; 12 B-B5ch, K-Kt; 13 BxPch, R-B3; 14 BxR, resigns.

End-Games

In the position below, Black (Duras, Prague, 1900) makes a nice recovery, mating in five moves.

End-Game No. 147

Black 11 Pieces

White 11 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

Vincent L. Eaton, youthful Harvard player and composer, has temporarily assumed the problem editorship of the American Chess Bulletin, which for the last 30 years was conducted expertly by H. W. Barry. The young composer's growing prestige in the problem world indicates his qualifications and probable success.

The United States is the only country at all active in chess affairs that does not decide its championship by an annual tournament. Accordingly, G. P. Northrop, chess editor of the Newark Evening News, proposes that the National Chess Federation sponsor such a tournament. He is undoubtedly led to this by the difficulties, mainly financial, in arranging a match between F. J. Marsall, present titleholder, and I Kashdan, a leading contender. Such a tournament would, we believe, do much toward increasing interest in the National Chess Federation, and would also provide strong competition and a goal for the nation's players.

The Swedish Stoltz is almost the only modern master who occasionally risks a King's Gambit. The game below was played last February at Helsingfors, Finland, and was one of four conducted simultaneously, in each case Black being three players consulting. The game is just what an old-fashioned gambit ought to be!

Falkbeer Counter-Gambit

Stoltz White	Allies Black	Stoltz White	Allies Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 BxP	Q-B3
2 P-KB4	P-Q4(a)	15 K-Q2(d)	B-K6ch
3 PxQP	P-K5	16 QxB	RxQ
4 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	17 BxR	Kt-Q2
5 B-B4	B-QB4	18 KR-KB	Q-Kt2
6 KKt-K2	Castles	19 QR-K	Kt-K4
7 P-Q4	PxPep	20 B-Kt3	B-Q2
8 QxP	R-K	21 Kt-K4	P-KB4(e)
9 P-KR3	Kt-R4	22 PxP	Q-Kt7ch
10 Q-B3	Q-R5ch	23 K-B	Kt-B6(f)
11 K-Q	P-KKt4(b)	24 P-Q6ch	K-B
12 P-KKt4(c)	KtxP	25 RxKt	Resigns(g)
13 KtxKt	PxKt		

(a) A good line against the King's Gambit Accepted is 2 . . . PxP; 3 Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; Concerning the Falkbeer, Modern Chess Openings, 1925, says, "With correct play it is doubtful whether Black can equalize the game," and in 1932, "It cannot yet be said, in spite of the amount of analysis devoted to it in the past, as well as comparatively recently, that the Falkbeer Counter-Gambit has been definitely established or upset."

(b) So far the game follows Tschigorin-Marshall, Karlsbad, 1907, when Marshall's 11 . . . P-KKt3 soon showed Black's attack exhausted with too little to show for the gambit pawn.

(c) If 12 P-KKt3, P-Kt5, and the complications favor Black.

(d) 15 R-KB is adequate, though less spectacular, than the sacrifice, which succeeds because of Black's undeveloped Q side and exposed K position.

(e) Black cannot allow 22 Kt-B6.

(f) If 23 . . . QxKt; 24 P-Q6ch, K-R; 25 B-Kt5!

(g) If 25 . . . QxR; 26 B-R6ch, K-K; 27 Kt-Kt5ch, etc.

Here is a dazzling victory by K. S. Howard, another leading problemist. The game was played in the Marshall-Empire City match in the league season just completed. It is a strong contender for one of the special brilliancy prizes. Howard has been a valuable member of the championship Marshall team during the last season.

English Opening

Silberman White	Howard Black	Silberman White	Howard Black
1 P-QB4	P-QB4	16 Kt-Kt2	PxP
2 KKt-B3	KKt-B3	17 RPxP	B-R6
3 Kt-B3	P-KKt3	18 Kt-B4	Q-Q2
4 P-KKt3(a)	B-Kt2	19 Kt-Q	P-K4
5 B-Kt2	Castles	20 KtxB	QxKt
6 Castles	Kt-B3	21 BxKt	KPxB
7 P-Kt3(b)	P-Q4	22 Q-B6ch	K-R
8 PxP	KtxP	23 P-R3	QR-K(e)
9 B-Kt2	B-B4	24 PxKt	R-K4
10 Kt-KR4	B-K3	25 Q-Kt5	RxBP!
11 Q-B	Kt-Q5	26 KtxR	QxPch
12 R-K(c)	Kt-Kt6	27 K-B	R-B4
13 B-K4	P-B4	28 Q-K8ch	B-B
14 B-Kt	P-Kt3(d)	Resigns	
15 P-Q3	P-KB5		

(a) This appears to be the right moment for 4 P-Q4, and if PxP; 5 KtxP, B-Kt2; 6 P-K4, transposing into a sort of Sicilian in which White's advanced QBP gives him a decided positional advantage. White seems to be playing a hyper-modern type of game more through caution than a desire to take the initiative forcibly at the slightest provocation.

(b) Much too passive. Better 7 P-Q4. White starts the game with a slight advantage: the first move, hence the initiative. Black's first problem is to equalize, to neutralize this advantage. When White cedes this advantage without compensation, he has made Black's chances that much better.

(c) 12 BxKt seems to be an unpleasant, though hardly fatal, necessity.

(d) Perhaps Black dislikes 14 . . . P-B5; 15 Kt-K4.

(e) And now Black wins with unhesitating brilliancy.

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Durban Bay Finishes Reclamation Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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This gigantic task undertaken by the Natal Government involved dumping millions of tons of sand onto the desolate waste of water and mangrove swamp which at one time stretched to a point high above where the railway line now runs.

Wharves are built along almost the whole length of the reclaimed area. Nearly 10 miles of road have been constructed and the corporation receives in annual payments £18,044, based on industrial sites, valued for rating purposes (with buildings) at £1,246,560.

Senate Confirms O'Connor

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Mr. J. F. T. O'Connor of California as comptroller of the currency.

Street Musicians Play For Edinburgh Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scot.—Street musicians held a concert here recently in aid of needy workless.

An enthusiastic audience filled the city's largest hall to see familiar kerbside performers doing their acts in novel surroundings. Loud applause greeted the efforts of flutists, vocalists, a harpist, violinists and banjo, guitar and mouth organ players. Two little Scotch terriers accompanied their master to the platform and settled down at his feet while he played, as they have so often done when he performed for the public on the pavement.

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Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Back And Fill in an Erratic Price Movement

Early Gains Mostly Lost in Quiet Market—Close Irregular

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Stocks backed and filled erratically today. Prices crept higher at midday, but gains were largely erased in a late sag.

Early gains of 1 to 2 points were practically lost in American Telephone, Union Pacific, U. S. Steel, du Pont, Consolidated Gas and Allied Chemical, while Santa Fe, New York Central, American Can and Case registered net losses of fractions to a point.

Trading was quiet, transfers approximating 2,500,000 shares.

The lack of a good technical reaction during the last several weeks made traders hesitant, and at the opening, some commission houses said that the declines of Saturday and late Monday night carry somewhat further, but selling quickly dried up.

Foreign Exchange Markets

The action of the foreign exchange markets still attracted attention, in view of the rumors circulated in some speculative quarters yesterday that continental adherents to the gold standard might soon find their positions untenable. Gold currencies, however, notably the Dutch guilder and the French franc, met support after early setbacks, and rallied substantially. French bonds also acted better.

In any case, some important banking quarters were inclined to scoff at the tendency of floor traders to sell stocks every time the dollar advances, and buy stocks when the dollar declines. These bankers found no reason to believe that a spread of the inflation movement to Paris need have any adverse effect here.

United States Steel's monthly unfilled tonnage report, due tomorrow, was awaited with keen interest, and a substantial increase was expected, the first since October. The industry is currently much encouraged by the increase in specifications against contracts. It was felt a few weeks ago that much of the business on the books might be canceled.

Coppers were helped by reports that the industry might reach a voluntary agreement to set aside their huge surplus of metal above ground to restore profitable price levels. Copper futures were firm in the London market.

Bonds Irregularly Lower

Irregularly lower price movements characterized trading in the bond market today, although some of the better grade issues displayed an improved tone.

Various secondary, or semi-speculative, loans apparently were influenced by early strength of the American dollar in foreign exchange markets and persistent rumors that France was not tied too securely to the gold standard. Domestic business news, however, continued favorable with reports of wage increases in some industries indicating a substantial revival of sentiment.

French Government obligations, despite the gold gossip, recovered a point or more of their previous heavy losses, and some of the Germans and Italians were moderately higher. Britain 5½s, however, were somewhat heavily traded for a loss of a point. The Belgians and Australians were easy.

The domestic "gilt edge" groups were encouraged by a rally in American Telephone issues. Both of the company's debenture 5s came back a point or more. At the same time moderately higher prices were recorded by American Smelting 5s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Columbia Gas 5s, Pacific Gas 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway 4s and Utilities Power & Light debenture 5½s.

Among the recent gainers suffering losses of around a point or more were Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s, Western Union 5s, Warner Bros. 6s, U. S. Rubber 5s, Alleghany Corp. 5s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Dodge Bros. 6s, Goodyear 5s, Great Northern 4½s, International Telephone debenture 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, National Dairy 5¼s, New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Pennsylvania 4½s, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 6s and Postal Telegraph 5s.

United States Government securities, while rather listless, maintained a steady to firm position.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Chase	24½	26½	Lafayette	5½	8½
City	28¾	30½	Public	22¼	24¼
Commercial	131	141	Textile	27½	30½
Fifth Ave.	1245	1295	Trade Bank	13	18
First, N Y.	1360	1410	Yorkville	30	40

New York Trust Company Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Bankers	57	59	Fulton	230	260
Banca C I.	141	142	Guaranty	265	270
Bk NY&T.	300	310	Irving	173⅛	183⅛
Bronx	6	9	Kings Co	1900	2000
Brooklyn	99	104	M'facturers	14⅜	16⅛
C Hanover	1215	1250	New York	845	875
Chemical	35	37	Title Guar	23¼	25¼
County	2550	2730	Unit States	1435	1485
Empire	19¾	21¼			

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
First Nat	24	26	Merchants	270	285
N Shawmut	25	27	Second Nat	92	96
				Last appraisal	
Boston Safe Deposit & Trust				280	
New England Trust				400	
State Street Trust				250	

Chicago Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Cent Repub	½	1	Harris T&S	240	260
Cont Ill Bk	65	67	Northern Tr	350	360
First Nat	90	93			

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Ask'd		Bid	Ask'd
Ætna Fire	29	31	Home	15¾	18
Am Alliance	12	14	North River	12½	14
Gt Amer	13½	15½	Spgfld Fire	63	66
Hartford	39½	42¼	U S Fire	22½	24½

Copper Products Advanced

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—The Revere Copper & Brass Company has advanced prices on copper and brass products ¼ cent a pound, effective immediately. The revision is to bring quotations in line with the higher price levels prevailing in copper.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 9	Last May 8
8	3	..	Adams Express	11900	7	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
15¾	8	..	Adams Millis	1700	14	13¾	13¾	14
10½	5½	..	Addressograph	300	7½	7½	7½	..
11⅝	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	4800	11½	10⅞	11	11¼
70	47¼	3	Air Reduction	2100	68½	67	68	67¾
1⅜	½	..	Airway Elec App	800	2	2	2	1⅝
18⅜	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	7900	15¾	14¾	14¾	15
1⅞	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	4600	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
15½	5	..	Alleghany Steel	30	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	15
95½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	12100	89½	87	89	87½
121⅝	115	7	Allied Chem pf	400	118¾	115	115	117
14⅝	6	..	Allis Chalmers	4700	14½	13¾	14	13¾
34¾	18½	2	Amerada	4300	32½	31¼	32½	32
17¾	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	800	16⅛	15¾	15¾	16
17	8	..	Am Bank Note	1400	15	15	15	15
5⅞	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1700	5	4⅞	5	5
28¼	3¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	28¾	28¾	28½	..
23	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	800	21⅝	21	21	21⅝
84½	49½	4	Am Can	15800	79¼	77¼	78	77¼
16⅜	6¾	..	Am Car & Fdry	2400	14½	14¼	14½	14⅜
32⅝	15	..	Am Car & F pf	100	30½	30½	30½	31½
8	3⅛	..	Am Chain pf	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
44¾	34	.37	Am Chicle	400	43⅛	43	43¼	43⅝
4	2	..	Am Colortype	100	3	3	3	3
23¾	..	..	Am Com-Alcohol	1700	20¼	19⅜	19⅜	20¼
10⅜	3⅝	..	Am European	300	6½	6½	6½	6¾
10⅝	5⅛	..	Am & For Pow	15700	9¾	8⅞	9¼	9
23	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	1400	19	18	19	20½
18⅜	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 8	300	16	16	16	17⅛
13½	4¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1700	12½	11½	12½	12¾
5¾	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	1400	7	6¾	7	..
6½	2½	..	Am Hide & L	700	6¼	5¾	6¼	..
25½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	1100	27¼	24	27¼	24¾
7½	3⅜	..	Am Ice	16100	7⅛	6½	6½	7⅛
10¾	4¼	..	Am International	7200	9	8½	8¾	8¾
15¾	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	400	13½	12½	12¾	13⅜
39½	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	200	35½	35½	35½	36
12⅜	3⅛	..	Am Metal	6400	10⅞	9⅜	10⅛	10¼
40	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	5000	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38
30	17	1½	Am News	10	22	22	22	23
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	9500	7½	7	7½	7⅜
24½	9⅜	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	19½	19	19⅛	20¾
62½	21	1¼	Am P & L 5% pf	200	18⅜	16	16⅜	17⅜
10¾	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	3400	10	9½	9⅝	9⅝
91	81½	7	Am Radiator pf	10	93¾	93¼	93¼	..
15⅝	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	1800	13¾	13	13¾	13¼
26	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	700	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	24¾
½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	400	½	⅜	⅜	..
31⅞	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	11900	27¾	26⅜	27¼	27⅜
62½	21	..	Am Smelt & R pf	700	62¼	62	62	62
10¾	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	1300	11⅜	10⅜	11¼	11
41	30	2½	Am Stores	700	40¾	40⅜	40⅜	40¼
54¾	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	4700	52⅜	50	51⅜	51
100	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	100	100	100	99
109⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	15300	101⅜	99⅜	100¼	99½
10	4⅜	..	Am Type Fndrs	600	8⅝	8½	8½	9
21½	10	..	Am Type F pf	30	17½	17½	17½	18½
22⅞	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	7100	19⅞	19	19⅜	19½
17⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	3200	15⅜	15	15	15¾
9¾	3½	..	Am Woolen	1200	9½	8½	8⅝	8¾
40¾	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	500	38	36¾	38	37⅞
1⅞	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	1700	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1⅞
6	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	20	5	5	5	5½
15⅛	5	..	Anaconda Cop	17600	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	11
6¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	500	5	5	5	5⅛
15½	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	1200	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
68	62¼	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	68	68	68	..
2¾	1	..	A P W Paper	100	3½	3½	3½	..
19¾	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	200	18⅜	18½	18½	..
61¾	41	7	Armour Del pf	600	61	60½	60½	61¾
3½	1¼	..	Armour Ill A	7900	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
2½	¾	..	Armour Ill B	3600	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	2
23½	7	..	Armour Ill pf	2100	21½	20½	20½	21
3⅛	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	200	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅞
11½	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	3500	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	10
4¾	1¼	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	4½	4½	4½	..
59¾	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	17500	57⅜	55½	56½	56¾
69⅞	50	5	Atchison pf	700	68	67	67	68
34⅜	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	2900	32	29¾	31¼	30
19⅜	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	17200	18¾	18	18⅛	18⅛
19¼	..	.60	Atlas Powder	700	17	15¾	16½	16¼
69½	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	69½	69½	69½	68½
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	8600	44½	43¼	44⅛	43
12½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	11400	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	10⅜

—B—

8	3⅛	..	Baldwin Loco	9400	7¼	6⅝	7⅛	7
21¾	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	710	19¼	17⅜	17⅝	18
15½	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	11000	13¾	13	13¾	13⅝
19½	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1600	17	16⅝	17	17⅛
32¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	29½	29¼	29¼	..
6	3	..	Barnsdall A	6200	5⅛	5¼	5⅜	5⅝
18	7	..	Beatrice Cream	700	16¼	16	16	16⅜
61	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	300	59	59	59	59¾
6¼	3½	..	Belding Hem	1500	6	4⅞	5½	4¾
13⅞	6¼	..	Bendix Aviation	8600	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	12¼
22⅜	9	..	Best & Co	1900	21½	20½	21⅛	21¼
27½	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	13700	25⅜	24¼	25⅛	24¾
55	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	800	52	50½	50⅞	52
14⅞	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	160	15	14¾	15	14¾
9¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	200	9⅞	9½	9¾	10
24⅝	11½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1200	22	21¼	22	22½
34⅛	18	1.60	Borden	9500	32¼	31¼	31¾	32⅜
12⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	4200	12	10¾	11¾	10½
7⅛	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	3800	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜
33½	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	4800	31¾	30½	31¼	31½
80⅞	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	75½	75½	75½	75½
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	76	76	76	76
44	28½	3	Brown Shoe	900	44	43	44	43⅞
1¾	½	..	Bruns Terminal	1800	1⅝	1¼	1¼	1½
6¾	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	6	6	6	6¼
50¼	20½	2	Bucyrus Erie pf	700	54½	54½	54½	50¾
10	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1400	8½	7⅜	8½	8⅜
2	⅜	..	Budd Mfg	1200	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
6	2	..	Budd Mfg pf	190	6	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	1300	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2
5⅞	2¼	..	Bullard	700	5	5	5	5
13⅞	5⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	3200	12¾	12	12⅛	12⅞
9¼	1	..	Bush Term deb	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
1½	1	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1¼	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1	1	1	..
2½	1½	..	Butterick	800	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
20⅝	16	..	Byers	18200	19¾	17¾	19⅜	18¼

—C—

19½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1400	18	17	17¼	17
⅞	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅝
5½	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	600	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
12¼	7½	1	Canada Dry	900	11	10¾	10¾	11
14⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	21500	13	12½	12⅞	13½
25	14	1	Cannon Mills	400	23	22½	22½	24
7½	4½	..	Capital Admin	200	6⅜	6½	6½	..
62½	30½	..	Case Thresh	21100	59	56¼	57⅝	57
69¾	41	4	Case Thresh pf	10	65	65	65	65
15½	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	6200	14¾	14	14½	13¾
14⅝	4½	..	Celanse Corp	8300	19	13½	19	13⅜
3	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	10	3	3	3	..
30¼	14	1½	Central Agguire	700	28½	27½	28½	29
70	52	7	Century Rib pf	120	70⅞	68	68	68
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	5200	20	19	19½	19¾
2¾	1	..	Certain-Teed	800	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2½
27¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	5400	26⅜	25⅛	25⅝	25⅝
35	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	11500	33¾	32⅝	33⅜	33
1⅛	½	..	Chi & E Ill	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
3⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	400	3⅛	2⅞	3	3¼
8⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	400	7⅜	7	7	7⅜
2⅞	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1100	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
4¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2400	3¾	1½	3½	3¾
7⅝	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	6700	6¾	6⅛	6⅜	6¼
11¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	9	8¾	8¾	10
4⅝	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	4	3⅝	3⅞	4
9½	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	300	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8¾
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	2600	7	6¼	6⅝	6¼
11¼	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	400	8⅞	8½	8⅝	8¾
13¼	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	300	10	9½	9¾	11
11⅞	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	80	12	12	12	11¼
5¾	2	..	Childs Company	200	5½	5	5	5
19	7¾	..	Chrysler	32700	18½	17⅛	18	17⅞
14½	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	12¾	12&	12¾	12¾
52½	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	49	48¾	48¾	49
1¼	¼	..	CityStores	700	1⅛	1	1	1
15½	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3500	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½
81	49	6	Colg-Palm P pf	200	70	69	70	..
8⅜	3	..	Collins & Aikman	700	7	6½	7	7
9⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	8⅜	8	8¼	8
17¾	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	17000	15⅞	15½	15¾	15¾
12	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	300	11¼	10⅝	-0⅝	10¾
49⅝	23½	2	Columbian Carb	5100	47¼	45	46½	44¾
10	4	..	Comm Credit	200	8⅞	8½	8½	8⅛
76½	70	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	60	75	75	75	..
30¾	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2100	29½	28½	29⅜	29⅛
18⅛	9	.60	Comm Solvents	15400	16	15⅜	15⅝	15½
2⅞	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	18100	2½	2	2	2
50	21	.6	Comwith & S 6pf	400	32¼	31	32	33¾
13¼	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	4300	12¼	11¾	12	12
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	300	8⅞	8¾	8¾	9½
43¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	20100	51½	50	50¾	50¼
8½	5	..	Consol Oil	20500	8	7⅝	7⅞	7¾
6¾	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	6½	5½	6⅛	6¼
7⅛	¼	..	Consol Textile	600	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
5½	1⅝	..	Container A	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅝
2½	¼	..	Container B	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
8⅛	3	..	Cont Baking A	1200	7½	7⅛	7¼	7½
1⅛	½	..	Cont Baking B	500	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
47¼	36	4	Cont Baking pf	600	44	43½	44	44⅞
56	35¼	2	Cont Can	4100	53⅜	52½	52⅞	52⅛
7	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
26⅞	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	2700	23⅛	22¼	22⅜	23½
3¼	1	..	Cont Motors	9500	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	3
10⅜	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	26800	10½	10	10⅜	10¼
74	45⅜	3	Corn Products	3700	60½	67	69½	68½
145⅜	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	70	128	128	128	..
5	2⅜	..	Coty	3100	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
33⅜	23	2¶	Cream of Wheat	500	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛	32½
8⅜	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	700	7¼	7	7	8
26⅝	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1300	25	23½	24	24
31	24½	2.70	Crown Corp pf	700	31	30½	30½	30½
2¾	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
19¾	9	..	Crucible Steel	400	17½	17	17½	17½
2⅝	½	..	Cuba Co	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
7¾	2½	..	Cuba Ry pf	30	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
8¼	1¼	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	7	6¾	6¾	6⅞
41	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	39	38	38¾	..
18	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	1300	16	15½	16	15¾
48⅝	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	1100	46¾	45½	46¾	45½
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	11300	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
3½	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1500	3¾	3½	3⅝	3¾
12	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	1000	11¾	10	11¼	11½

—D—

6	1⅝	3b	Davega St	200	3¼	3⅛	3½	3⅛
11½	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
65	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	6100	60¾	59	59½	60
29⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	8100	36⅜	25⅜	26¼	26⅛
5¼	2	..	Denver R G pf	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
71½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	67	67	67	66
24⅜	17½	1	Diamond Match	800	24½	23⅞	23¾	23¼
28½	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	400	27½	27¼	27¼	27
20⅜	12	1¶	Dome Mines	18100	20⅞	20	20⅜	19⅞
18	10½	.20	Dominion Stores	4200	17¾	17½	17⅝	17
15¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	2100	13⅞	13½	13½	13⅜
7½	3⅝	..	Dresser Co	300	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
58½	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	45400	56⅞	54½	56¼	54¾
.06	97½	6	du Pont deb	200	100	100	5 100	100

—E—

5½	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	400	4¾	4½	4½	4½
67½	46	3	Eastman Kodak	2100	67½	65¼	66¾	66
10½	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	7300	9⅜	8⅝	9	9
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto Lite	6900	17⅜	16⅜	17	17
88	78¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	79½	79¼	79¼	79¼
2⅝	1	..	Elec Boat	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
2½	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1100	2	1⅞	2	2
8⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	9200	7½	6¾	7½	7
20½	7½	..	ElecPow & Lt pf	500	16	15½	15½	..
18¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	15½
35	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	700	34⅜	33¼	33¼	34½
50	26	3	Endicott Johnson	1700	50½	48⅜	49	..
9½	4	..	Engineers Pub S	200	7½	7	7	7½
38	20½	6	Engineers PS 6pf	100	26¾	26¾	26¾	28½
9⅞	3¾	..	Erie RR	800	8⅜	7⅝	7⅝	8½
11⅞	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	10¼	10	10¼	11
10	10	¼	Exchange Buffet	10	10	10	10	..

—F—

6¾	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	6½	6½	6½	6¾
1⅞	⅝	..	Fashion Park	500	1⅝	1¼	1¼	1½
10¼	4⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
3½	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	300	3½	3½	3½	3
1⅞	¾	..	Fed Screw W	200	1⅞	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
3½	1⅜	..	Fed Water Serv	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅞
19½	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	300	18	17¾	18	19
25½	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe In	1400	22¼	20	21¼	22½
10⅝	9¼	.40	Firestone T & R	9600	18½	17¾	17⅝	17½
68	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	400	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	..
59¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	1000	57¾	57⅜	57⅞	57¾
9⅝	2½	..	Follansbee B	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¼
13	6½	..	Food Mach	300	9	9	9	..
13⅛	4¼	..	Foster-Wheeler	2500	12⅜	11½	12⅜	12
23¾	13⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	500	20⅞	20½	20½	21⅜
3¼	¾	..	Fox Film A	400	3½	2⅞	3	2⅞
112	97	6	Freeport Tex pf	200	110½	110½	110½	..
21¾	11¾	2	Freeport Texas	5300	30¼	29½	30	29¾
10⅞	9	..	Fuller pf pf	10	19¾	19¾	19⅜	..

—G—

9	6½	..	Gamewell	50	8½	8½	8½	8½

Financial: News and Comment

Cotton Cloth Demand Sends Prices Higher

Textile Output Gains in All Branches and Bids Fair to Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 9—Under the stimulant of continued good demand, the primary cotton cloth market advanced again last week to a net gain of ⅛c to ⅜c a yard; with the latter figure prevailing on the more active constructions. It now appears that April was the most active month for more than a year.

Textile production is gaining in all branches and bids fair to continue to increase. In cotton goods many mills are turning out all of the staple goods they can in the belief that the pending and proposed legislation is bound to raise prices, and give them a profit on any accumulated surplus when sold later for spot delivery.

Spot goods were entirely exhausted in practically all of the leading constructions during the last month. Some mills are now operating at full capacity, even though their orders actually on hand do not demand it. Many of the makers of fine combed yarn goods, who had ceased making staple goods for stock and were only running about 30 per cent of capacity on specialties, have either started up extra machinery or are preparing to do so, to make their customary staple goods for stock. Recent sales completely cleared their storerooms of goods accumulated during the last year.

Encouraging Outlook

For these mills the outlook has been reversed. From an expectation in early April of a complete shutdown from mid-May to mid-July, they now look forward to a fair rate of operation for the balance of the year. Orders obtained in April will occupy them throughout June on a double shift operation. Expected orders for the fall season will keep them going at a fair rate during the summer and regular operations will follow at usual rate during the fall.

Makers of finished good such as ginghams, denims, chambrays, brown sheetings, and sheets and pillowcases have also stepped up their production. The rayon mills are also resuming full capacity work. The smaller producers of rayon, as well as all producers of acetate are also operating now at full capacity.

Mills, converters, and wholesalers agree that now is a safe time to buy textiles, and no danger is incurred in buying for future needs. They expect a good detail response as soon as public plans for increasing employment begin to operate.

Prices at High Level

While activity decreased slightly early in the week, it again gained momentum during the last half and the market closed strong at the best prices for the year. In many cases prices were again advanced after substantial sales at Friday's figures.

Carded broadcloths were active and strong all week.

In the fine and fancy goods division business continued on the recent active scale with emphasis placed on early delivery. Most mills making these goods operate only on firm orders and therefore stocks on hand were very small and soon exhausted. Owing to the lateness of the season premiums of sometimes ½c are obtained for spot delivery, and the majority of future deliveries call for 25 per cent weekly beginning within 10 days. This has resulted in many fine goods mills putting on double shifts to meet delivery dates.

In addition to the recently popular organdie lawns, which continue in demand, both narrow and wide wale piques were in strong demand. Narrow wale piques were not so scarce but were in fair demand. Combed broadcloths were active again. Organdie and organdie-finished lawns continue active in spite of the lateness of the season.

In rayon content goods and crepes continue in good demand.

Oldsmobile April Sales Highest in Many Months

DETROIT, May 9—A progressive April rise in sales of the Oldsmobile six and straight eight brought new car deliveries for the month to 3776, the highest monthly sales total reported by Oldsmobile dealers in the last 21 months.

During the last 10 days of April Oldsmobile dealers sold 1627 new cars, the highest sales for any 10-day period during the last two years. The figures exceeded by 40 per cent the sales registered during the second 10-day period of April, which in turn had exceeded the first 10-day period of April by a substantial margin.

Also, sales in the final 10 days of April were considerably higher than the new car deliveries for the like period of 1932.

Third Wool Auction Is Opened in Londoon

LONDON, May 9 (AP)—At the opening of the third wool auction today 9337 bales were offered and included 4199 bales of South Americans. Of this total 8423 bales were sold. The auction opened with a moderate selection of merinos which were 7½ to 10 per cent dearer. There was a fair selection of crossbreds which met with active competition and sold 5 to 10 per cent higher. Slipes were 5 to 7½ per cent higher, Punta Arenas advanced par to 5 per cent and Capes were 5 to 10 per cent dearer than the closing prices of the previous auction.

Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.

NEW YORK, May 9—Guaranty Trust Company has transferred to contingency reserve of May 3 $5,000,000 from surplus and undivided profits, reducing the latter to $176,676,880. On March 31 surplus and undivided profits aggregated $181,395,883, of which $179,000,000 represented surplus.

New Brands of Motor Fuels This Summer

New York, May 9

EARLY summer will probably bring the offering of many new motor fuels by major oil companies. Already Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has prepared a new gasoline, Essolene, to be presented June 1, while Richfield Oil Company of New York is stepping up the octane rating of its Golden gasoline. Various other major marketers are discussing possibilities of offering new motor fuels to replace present regular grades.

That a change in motor fuels is being effected at this time can be attributed to recent action by Ethyl Gasoline Corporation in introducing a new formula for mixing ethyl lead with gasoline.

Lumber Bookings Continue to Make Marked Progress

WASHINGTON, May 9 — New business booked at lumber mills during the week ended April 29 was not only heavier than any previous week of 1933 but greater than any week of 1932 except two in September, and shared by both hardwoods and softwoods, according to telegraphic reports to National Lumber Manufacturers' Association from regional associations covering 647 softwood and hardwood mills.

Lumber shipments were the highest of any 1933 week and softwood production also exceeded its previous 1933 record. All production totaled 17,337,000 feet; orders 186,478,000; shipments 163,678,000.

All regions showed excess of orders over output, softwood orders being 54 per cent above cut, and hardwood orders more than twice the output. For the year to date orders are 31 per cent above production and only 11 per cent below a year ago.

Forest products' carloadings the week ended April 22 were 16,941 cars, the highest week but one of 1933, but lower by 2865 cars than the like week of 1932.

Last week's production of 390 identical soft-wood mills was 104,087,000 feet, and a year ago 109,425,000; shipments were 142,640,000 feet and 130,922,000; orders received 162,889,000 feet and 116,343,000. In case of hardwoods, 183 identical mills reported production last week, and a year ago 8,184,000 feet and 10,275,000; shipments 14,006,000 feet and 11,284,000; orders 16,629,000 feet and 13,437,000.

Youngstown Steel Operations Moving Forward Rapidly

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 9—Steel output in this district at the opening of the week was at 37 per cent of capacity, but within a few days may advance to around 40 per cent of capacity as steel orders continue to pile up in what appears to be almost a buyers' panic.

Youngstown mills opened the week with 34 of the 83 open-hearth furnaces actually melting and three others lighted for probable melting by mid-week.

At least one blast furnace will be lighted in a few days, and a second will be lighted within 10 days if the present upswing in steel output continues.

Fearful of being caught without enough steel to accommodate possible heavier buying over the next few weeks, district steel plants themselves are increasing their mill yard supplies.

Consumers are doing likewise on fear that prices soon will advance. These two factors, plus the genuine demand for steel for immediate use, point to a possible buying panic during the next two or three weeks.

To Ask Authority For Conversion Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., May 9—R. E. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, gave notice in Commons this morning of a resolution asking authority to raise a "conversion" loan not exceeding $750,000,000 for redeeming loans or obligations of Canada and purchasing and withdrawing from circulation unmatured securities of Canada.

This loan will take care of loans maturing this year amounting to $280,000,000, $60,000,000 of which is payable in New York on Oct. 1. Premier Bennett intimated in Parliament that there would be no inflationary measure during the present session, that in view of the approaching world monetary conference he considered it undesirable to disturb credit now.

Whitney Is Reëlected Stock Exchange Head

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Richard Whitney has been reëlected president of the New York Stock Exchange for a fourth term. Warren B. Nash, treasurer of the exchange since 1919, was also reëlected.

Member balloting on the exchange official ticket, headed by Whitney, was largely a formality, following the nominations several weeks ago. Six members of the governing committee were reëlected and four new members were chosen, all for four-year terms.

Quarter's Auto Output Lower

WASHINGTON, May 9—Automobile production in the United States and Canada the first quarter totaled 368,479 units, of which 310,419 were passenger cars, 56,513 trucks and 317 taxicabs, according to reports of factory sales to Department of Commerce. In the first quarter of 1932 output was 373,247 units, including 306,328 passenger cars, 66,736 trucks and 196 taxicabs.

Economist Sees Danger Spots In Inflation Plan

Says That Total Effect on Trade Will Be Good If Moderation Is Used

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 9—Great respect for the sincerity of purpose and the intelligence of the men who hold the view that if the new currency and credit powers given to the president are used in great moderation, and if the program of international coöperation is simultaneously carried through, the total effect on confidence and trade will be good, and soundly based revival will come, is held by Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank.

Dr. Anderson, who is sometimes regarded as representative of the Wall Street point of view, makes the statement in an article in the Chase Economic Bulletin, published today.

Demonstrable Fallacies

Having made such an acknowledgment, the well-known economist proceeds to combat "certain demonstrable fallacies" which lie behind the so-called "inflation notion." Dr. Anderson continues:

"The doctrine lying behind the demand for more greenbacks is the doctrine that an increase of money in circulation will raise commodity prices. The doctrine is that the general average of commodity prices varies directly with the volume of money in the pockets of the people. This doctrine, originating in theoretical speculations at a time when checks were little used and business was largely done by actual cash, will have few if any defenders among students of money and banking today. The facts are too obviously against it. Money does not stay in circulation in excess of the current needs of the people for pocket cash. Paid out to laborers in pay rolls, it goes to the merchants, and the merchants put their excess till money in the banks, day by day.

Trend of Circulation

"The Fourth of July holiday leads to an increase in money in circulation, but it comes back after the Fourth of July. The autumn call for cash for crop moving, and the December call for Christmas cash are followed by a backflow of cash to the banks when Christmas is over. A panic increases money in circulation, but the restoration of confidence brings it back to the banks.

"Reviving trade, active business, rising commodity prices, and rising wages are followed by and give rise to an increase in money in circulation, while falling prices, declining wages and declining employment lead to reduced cash in circulation. The theory that there is need for an increase in money in circulation inverts cause and effect. Whatever may be true of an increase in the total of money and bank credit, the concentration of attention upon money in circulation alone is an utter and absolute fallacy.

"The issue of additional greenbacks, even if put into circulation by being paid out by the Government directly to the people, assuming that it worked mechanically, would not appreciably increase the total of money in circulation. The excess currency would simply flow back to the banks and would be by them turned over to the Federal Reserve banks, increasing the reserve balances on deposit with the Federal Reserve banks. The effect, therefore, in so far as it worked mechanically, would be virtually identical with the effect of an increase of government bond buying by the Federal Reserve banks.

Printing Press Money

"Of course, there is very grave danger that a substantial issue of greenbacks by the Federal Government, particularly if used in paying off interest-bearing public debt, would not be mechanical in its operation, but would lead to a very startling and dangerous psychological reaction. It would be the dreaded printing press, used as a substitute for taxing or for public borrowing—the language of the law limits the use of the greenbacks to paying off maturing public debt, but in a period when public expenditure exceeds taxation, this would be a bookkeeping distinction only.

"Whatever else the Government tries to do under these new powers, it must not be misled by the demand for a crude direct increase in the volume of money in circulation.

Dollar Depreciation

"There are many who favor the deliberate depreciation of the dollar for its supposed effect on our foreign trade. The belief that falling exchanges stimulate exports is one that dies hard, but if authoritative opinion and the weight of statistics could kill it, it would have but a short life. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, chairman of the Tariff Commission, has thoroughly exposed its fallacies time and time again, and very aptly told the House Committee on Ways and Means, 'The advantages of depreciation are partly illusory and partly temporary, and those that are not illusory are temporary, and those that are not temporary the illusory.'

"During the post-war years when their exchange rates were falling, French and Italian exports were hampered, not helped. Between 1919 and 1926 they amounted to only 74 per cent of imports in the case of France, and 56 per cent in the case of Italy. With the benefits of stable currency at work these figures rose for the 1927-1931 period to 89 per cent and 73 per cent respectively. Figures are available in terms of quantities for Belgium and Germany. It appears that Belgian exports increased more than 30 per cent in the three years following stabilization of the currency, while German exports increased no less than 160 per cent. In 1931, a year of deep depression but firmly maintained currency, German exports were more than four times what they were in 1923, the banner year of depreciation.

Great Western Sugar Has Good Recovery in Earnings

Turns $1,000,000 Deficit of Last Year Into $2,500,000 Profit in 1933 Fiscal Period—Favorable Contract Factor—Finances Very Strong

By G. R. ERICSON

While sugar companies will undoubtedly prove to be beneficiaries of the inflationary policies of the present Administration, as shown by the 100 per cent rise in the price of raw sugar futures, from the lows of this year, certain domestic concerns were able last year to adjust their operations to conform to the lower quotations prevailing and to make profits despite the intense competition in the industry. Among such is the Great Western Sugar Company, largest producer of beet sugar in the United States.

In spite of a decline in sugar tonnage produced of about 20 per cent, caused chiefly by insufficient moisture in several of the beet-growing states, Great Western turned a deficit of over $1,000,000 in the 1932 fiscal year into a substantial profit for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1933, which covered preferred dividends and left a sum exceeding $1,500,000 to be added to surplus.

Because no dividends are being paid on the common stock an already strong working capital position was substantially strengthened. The change in the outlook for the company is evidenced by an advance in the price of the common from the year's low of 7 to a high on Saturday of 22.

Record of Expansion

Great Western Sugar was incorporated in 1905 in New Jersey and soon after organization bought six sugar beet factories owned by Eaton Sugar Company, Greeley Sugar Company, Great Western Sugar Company of Colorado, Longmont Sugar Company, Fort Collins-Colorado Sugar Company and Windsor Sugar Company. Later it acquired the plant of the Sterling Sugar Company, in 1906 two beet sugar factories at Fort Morgan and Brush, Colo., owned by Morgan County Construction Company, and another at Billings, Mont., owned by Billings Sugar Company. In 1910 it bought the beet sugar factory of Scottsbluff Sugar Company, Scottsbluff, Neb., and in 1925 the property of the Industrial Sugar Company.

The company has incorporated the Imperial Land Company to acquire and operate farm properties and other real estate in Nebraska. This subsidiary now owns 2400 acres of land. The company also controls the Great Western Railway which operates 85 miles of main line and 27 miles of sidings in Colorado, doing a general freight and passenger business and connecting with the C., B. & Q., the Colorado & Southern and Union Pacific. Another subsidiary is the Ingleside Limestone Company which operates quarries in Colorado and Wyoming producing limestone for purification of sugar juices.

Today Great Western Sugar owns 21 beet sugar factories, all of brick and steel construction, in northern and eastern Colorado, Nebraska, Montana and Wyoming, and one molasses sugar refinery at Johnstown, Colo., with a slicing capacity of 37,400 tons of sugar beet daily and an annual sugar-producing capacity of 10,000,000 bags of sugar. During the manufacturing season some 8000 to 9000 workers are employed and at other times about 2000.

New Contract Helpful

Growing production has characterized operations in the last decade, with a record output of 10,805,856 bags in 1931, which compares with 4,434,806 bags put out in 1920. Earnings in the last 10 years have varied considerably, reaching as high as $12,004,304 in 1924, and dropping to the $3,365,713 in 1927, and recovering to $7,785,700 in 1929. In 1930 net income was $5,810,267, followed by deficits in the next two years of $489,418 and $1,016,623.

A picture of the operation results for the last decade is shown in the accompanying table:

	Net Income	Earned Share
1933	$2,562,476	*$1.84
1932	†1,016,623	....
1931	†489,418	....
1930	5,810,267	*2.64
1929	7,785,700	*3.74
1928	3,330,868	*1.38
1927	3,365,713	‡3.88
1926	6,424,142	‡8.96
1925	10,577,224	‡15.88
1924	12,004,304	‡18.26
1923	6,879,114	‡9.71

†Deficit. *On no-par stock. ‡On $25 par.

The improvement in the 1933 fiscal year was brought about chiefly by the new contract with growers which was established in 1932 which provides for a division of profits on the basis of the final price received for the sugar, but without the minimum guarantee that was effective in other years. The old system called for a specific price with bonuses for volume production, regardless of market prices for sugar.

Strong Balance Sheet

For two years the company has carried on operations without aid from the banks. In 1931 Great Western borrowed $13,000,000 to carry on its work. The strength of the balance sheet shows that the company is now able to finance itself. Total current assets on Feb. 28, 1933, were $34,657,296 of which $15,240,660 was cash and $17,773,229 inventories. Working capital of $33,311,790 compares with $31,672,293 on Feb. 28, 1932, a gain of over $1,600,000. Cash this year was almost $11,000,000 more than the year before, in large part accounted for by reduction in inventory. Earned surplus now stands at $30,880,026 compared with $29,367,549 a year ago.

There is no funded debt. Outstanding preferred consists of 150,000 shares of $7 preferred and common stock of 1,800,000 shares no par. In September, 1927, the $25 par shares were exchanged for three no par shares, while in 1922 the $100 par shares were exchanged for four $25 par shares. Substantial dividends have been paid on the common for many years.

The no par stock received $2.80 a share annually from October 2, 1927, to April 2, 1930, and 35 cents a share in the July and October quarters of that year, after which the dividend was omitted. Selling around 100 the preferred yields 7 per cent. The common sells around 20.

A Window in Wall Street

Federal Competition

EXPERTS in the coal industry have been girding their loins for a technologic or economic battle with technicians of the Government in the matter of the exploitation of Muscle Shoals power. The railroads, which stand to lose a considerable amount of the business of coal transportation, are also keenly interested. The flat statement is made, following a study by a prominent research engineer at the request of the National Coal Association, that the introduction of hydro-produced power into the general public market from government-owned plants at Muscle Shoals and in the Tennessee River basin will seriously encroach upon a future market for coal in seven states, and deprive the railroads of millions of dollars of freight. It is estimated that the immediate program would produce 3,698,000,000 k. w. h. of hydro energy, the coal equivalent of which is 1,843,000 tons, based on a statement by Colonel Tyler, Corps of Engineers, reporting on the Muscle Shoals project, to the effect that in the modern steam plant one pound of coal would generate one kilowatt hour of electric current. On the basis of $1.60 a ton for bituminous coal delivered, the government program would displace $2,949,000 worth of coal and transportation business. What troubles the companies which would come into competition with the Government is their belief that proper accounting will not be enforced and that federal bookkeeping would permit sale of current below actual costs which, of course, might drive private power companies out of business.

* * *

Function of Banks

The idea has become more or less prevalent that a major cause of the sad record of failures among banks is unit banking, a belief which has received indorsement from statements by the Comptroller of the Currency to the effect that 88 per cent of the banks that failed in the eight-year period beginning 1921 were capitalized under $100,000. Combatting or substantially modifying the deduction which is generally made from such data, John T. Flynn in the last issue of the Forum dares to assert that it is not unit banking which is to blame, but a departure of the banks from their true functions as custodians of other people's money and as the country's chief mechanisms of credit. The commercial bank's deposits, which are the community's working capital, in recent years became improperly tied up in fixed capital securities, says Mr. Flynn, on the theory that security loans are the safest because the most liquid. But when trouble came, this condition became a source of weakness instead of strength. Chain and branch banks fell as readily as small unit banks and the point is clinched by the author when he shows that in 1930, 1931 and 1932 the great bulk of the losses were suffered through the failure of banks whose deposits each exceeded $1,000,000, hundreds of them branch banks. The dangers of either unit or branch banking will undoubtedly be minimized when all banks are incorporated in a system amenable to federal laws and when people regard the bank not so much as a money maker as a conserver.

* * *

Cuba's Hope

Cuba's prosperity, its economic soundness, its entire national outlook depend upon one community chiefly, cane sugar. And the rise of 100 per cent in the price of the raw product is a harbinger of hope to the island population whose big market collapsed after the World War. From being the "sugar barrel" of the world, with a foreign trade of $725,000,000 in 1924, Cuba became merely one of many big producing countries, with exports dropping to $132,000,000 in 1932. At the present time, proposals are being made that Cuba be allowed free entry of 2,000,000 tons of sugar into United States in return for tariff concessions on certain manufactured products. Another proposal is that all American tariffs on Cuban sugar be lowered in exchange for lowering of Cuban tariffs. Of course, domestic producers do not look with favor upon any extension of the market for Cuban sugar in this country, but the Administration apparently aims to take into consideration the need of fostering foreign trade consistent with adequate protection for home producers.

G. R.E.

City and Town Mortgage Debt Total Greatest

Farm Volume One-Third the Size of Urban—Rapid Expansion

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK — Urban mortgage debts are three times the size of farm mortgage obligations and constitute the largest single class of long-term obligations now outstanding in the United States, according to a report recently made public by the Twentieth Century Fund.

Not only are urban real estate debts the largest class, but they have grown faster than any others, and constitute a larger percentage of the assets which support them.

Urban real estate debts are now five times as great as they were before the war. Most of this expansion took place in the boom years 1922 to 1929. During that time, according to the report, they increased threefold and are now 58 per cent of the total estimated value of urban real estate.

The farm debt is not only one-third the size of the urban, but has expanded far less, although it now shows an increase of 156 per cent over the pre-war period. Because 58 per cent of American farms are free of debt, those which are mortgaged represent a relatively small proportion of farm assets, that is, only 25 per cent.

One important point brought out in the report is the fact that since 1928 life insurance company holdings of farm mortgages have dropped from 23 to 21 per cent of the total of such obligations, but they represent only 9 per cent of the companies' portfolios.

Commercial banks held 11 per cent of the total rural mortgages in 1928, but hold only 3 per cent today. Of the full total of reported urban mortgages, however, 25 per cent are held by building loan associations, 20 per cent by life insurance companies, and 35 per cent by savings and other banks. Urban mortgages do not bulk as largely in the portfolios of commercial banks as is commonly supposed, being only 6 per cent, but they represent 49 per cent of the investments of savings banks and 28 per cent of insurance companies' portfolios.

Internal Indebtedness

This report on real estate debts is supplemental to the findings on the nation's total internal indebtedness of $134,000,000,000 issued by the Twentieth Century Fund recently as the result of an investigation of the debt burden by a corps of economists under the editorial direction of Evans Clark, the fund's director. The urban real estate findings were presented by Victoria J. Pederson of Columbia University and reviewed by Charles G. Edwards, president of the New York Real Estate Securities Exchange.

Urban real estate debts, according to the report, are now $35,000,000,000, or 22 per cent of the nation's long-term debts, compared with a farm debt of $8,500,000,000, which is actually less than 7 per cent of the national total. Furthermore, because only 46 per cent of American farms are encumbered, the percentage of farm debts to assessed valuations is only one-third that of urban real estate, or 25 per cent as compared with 58 per cent.

The threefold expansion of urban realty debts in the years 1922 to 1929, the economists report, takes on added significance when this expansion is contrasted with the smaller increases in construction and population. Residence construction in the period increased 98 per cent, and commercial construction 149 per cent, while the population gained but 28 per cent.

Estimating the average interest rate on urban real estate loans at 6 per cent, the authors of the report set the annual interest burden at $2,100,000,000. The total amount of this type of debt has not varied appreciably since the boom year of 1929. The income of property owners, out of which carrying charges are met has been drastically cut. Rents are known to have declined 25 per cent by 1932 and are now estimated to have fallen off as much as 40 to 50 per cent. Vacancies have increased 25 per cent.

In the case of urban real estate upon which first mortgages have been placed up to 60 per cent of the 1929 value, the report goes on to show, both the equity of the owner and the security of the second mortgage creditors have been wiped out. As a result of the increasing gap between fixed charges and a declining income to meet them, 60 per cent of urban mortgages and real estate securities are now estimated to be in difficulty.

"Although defaults on payments by debtors are widespread," says the report, "foreclosures are relatively few. Mortgagees apparently realize that it is neither economical nor desirable to foreclose where the owner is an honest and competent manager and is coöperating with them in making the necessary adjustments."

Farm Mortgages

According to the findings of the economists with respect to farm debts prepared by Frieda Baird, formerly of the Brookings Institution, the great expansion of the farm mortgage debt came earlier than in the case of urban real estate. Farm obligations doubled between 1910 and 1920. This increase was supported at the time, the report states, by a corresponding increase in farm values and income. In 1933, however, the debt has become more than 2½ times greater than in 1910, while assets and incomes have fallen away.

Land values are now approximately 20 per cent less, and gross income from farm production only half as great as in 1929. To make the burdens of the mortgaged farmers today equal to those of 1929, a 53 per cent reduction in debts would be required.

The farm debts report, reviewed by Edwin G. Nourse, director of the Institute of Economics of the Brookings Institution, shows that land mortgage interest of more than 500,000,000, and taxes consume 36 per cent of the average gross income from farms now, compared with an average of 19 per cent for the previous year.

Foreclosures and bankruptcy sales of farm property for the country as a whole increased from 27 per cent of the total number of transfers in 1928 to 37 per cent in 1932. In North Dakota, South Dakota and Iowa, the proportion was more than 50 per cent.

American Dollar Stronger in The Exchange Market

LONDON, May 9 (AP)—The dollar gathered renewed strength on the exchange market today on support by big continental interests who became alarmed at President Roosevelt's remarks concerning the currency in his speech to the American public Sunday night.

Opening at $3.94 to the pound in sympathy with overnight strength in America the rate gradually improved as orders came in from the continent to sell French francs and buy dollars for covering purposes.

In the absence of recent heavy selling pressure the dollar at noon had gained 7 cents from the overnight close of $3.97½.

Two groups are operating simultaneously, one taking profits by buying after the recent bear raid and the other buying dollars in anticipation of a rise for future profit.

With the total transacions smaller than at the end of last week, there was a notable halt in continental pressure which carried the rate to $4.06 on Saturday.

This afternoon's quotation eased slightly on light selling and the close was $3.91¾, or a net gain of 5¾ cents.

PARIS, May 9 (AP)—The American dollar, strengthened by heavy accumulated commercial demand, closed today at 22.03 francs, an improvement of 49 centimes over yesterday's close.

Another factor in the improvement of the dollar was heavy covering by shorts. Financial quarters suggested that there was some buying in expectation of a rise in the quotation.

BERLIN, May 9 (AP)—The American dollar improved to 3.64 marks today, compared with a quotation of 3.55 yesterday.

Demand for Steel Steadily Increasing

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 9 (AP)—Daily Metal Trade says: "Demand for steel is developing in such volume that talk of a possible buying panic developing shortly is heard at important producing centers.

"Automobile demand is holding up at a remarkable rate, and there are no signs of this business diminishing in the next few weeks."

Steel operations, the magazine explains, are now at 33 per cent of capacity, with indications they will rise to above 35 per cent by midweek.

Cotton Mills Wages Up

GREENWOOD, S. C., May 9 (AP)—A 10 per cent wage increase, effective immediately, was announced today by five cotton mills here. Several hundred workers will participate.

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Greater Activity In Detroit District

Detroit, May 9

THAT industrial activity in metropolitan Detroit at the end of April was higher than for the last nine months is indicated by the Detroit Board of Commerce's power consumption index which on April 29 reached 114.5, the highest since June, 1932, when it was 131. It represented a gain of more than 30 per cent over March, which was affected by the banking holiday, the index dropping to 81.5.

With the exception of the first two weeks of January, this year, industrial employment at the end of April was the highest since July 31, 1932.

Bank of Sweden Reserves Exceed Note Circulation

Prices Remarkably Stable —Stocks Still Uncertain From Kreuger Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM — The combined gold and foreign currency reserves of the Bank of Sweden are now actually in excess of the total note circulation of the country according to the latest available returns of the Riksbank.

At the end of March the gold reserves amounted to 232,000,000 kronor. Purchases of foreign exchange totaled 25,120,000 kr. during the month ended March 24 bringing the foreign currency reserve fund to the record figure of 287,890,000 kr. At the end of 1931, the figure was only 49,000,000 kr.

The total note circulation on March 18 was 513,876,000 kr.

Although Sweden followed Great Britain's example and went off gold on September 27, 1931, the Swedish exchange has not followed the pound through all its fluctuations. For instance, when the pound slumped just before the British war debt payment to the United States last December, the krona kept its value. Broadly speaking, however, it has remained around 18.80 kr. to the pound, the par value being 18.20.

Since Sweden left the gold standard, prices have been remarkably stable. In fact the statistics show that there has been less fluctuation than ever before. Recently, however, there has been a slight downward tendency in the cost of living index.

The stock market is still under the influence of the slump coupled with the effect of the Kreuger crisis. The average figure of unemployment in trade unions in 1932 was 22.2 per cent compared with only 16.7 per cent in the previous year. Imports and exports are both down, the total turnover being 18 per cent lower than in the previous year.

A curious feature of the trade returns is that whereas imports show a change from more expensive classes of goods to cheaper varieties, exports reveal exactly the opposite tendency.

April Auto Sales Total May Exceed April a Year Ago

DETROIT, May 9—Sales of new passenger cars and trucks in April apparently exceeded April of 1932, says R. L. Polk & Co. If borne out by detailed registration reports, April will be the first month since October, 1929, when car sales exceeded the like month of the previous year. The report was based on registration figures from six states.

These showed April car sales greatly in excess of March. Registrations in the six states were 17,174, compared with 10,837 in March and 18,214 in April, 1932. The small discrepancy from April last year is expected to be wiped out by reports from other states.

April totals were more than 58 per cent greater than March, although during the last five years April passenger car sales have exceeded March by an average of only 27 per cent. In two of the states reporting, Illinois and Delaware, April sales excedeed the like month of 1932. In the other four states the totals were not far apart.

Registrations of new trucks in the six states totaled 2337, compared with 2201 in April, 1932, and 1281 for March.

National Candy Co. Net

National Candy Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net of $91,940, compared with a net loss of $21,541 a year before.

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¶ See the hotel and travel advertisements in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

Progress in Education

Overflow Turned Into Asset

Schools With Double Capacity of Pupils Make Good

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

WHEN high school walls fairly bulge to the swell in the volume of chatter and shouts of additional boys and girls, when the floors respond to the tread of hundreds and hundreds of more pupils than they were originally built for and still the stream of newcomers increases, the utmost ingenuity of the principals and teachers is called into play. How are they to deal with so many youths seeking training in English and history, shop and mathematics?

In other times perhaps new buildings would rise to take care of the increasing load. But with budgets cut and little increase in teaching personnel the problem in many places resolves itself into doing the best with what one has. In senior high schools in Chicago there has been a continuous increase in enrollment. Last year 101,000 pupils were attending these schools. This year the number has jumped to 105,301. These 4300 new pupils are enough to fill two more high schools of average size if such schools were available.

How shall the swelling streams of boys and girls find their way through the narrow corridors? Where shall they sit or stand or walk? What are some of the problems of "getting along" together though the family has far outgrown its home?

Three Shifts

In some schools the pupils arrive in shifts, the first coming at 8 o'clock, the next at 10:30 and the third at noon. This means that practically all of them are in the building in the middle of the day, but by arranging their lunch hours in relays the overflow is taken care of after a fashion in the lunch room.

At the Nicholas Senn High School on the norh side 4600 boys and girls arrive at 8:30 and go home at 3 o'clock. After having tried the "shift" plan for 10 years at Senn, the principal, Mr. David M. Davidson, said he thought it better, if possible, to have the entire student body in the building at one time. It gave less excuse for loitering on the way to and from school and gave the teachers a better chance for supervision. But to schedule 4600 boys and girls through a day's program and have at all times an adequate number of classrooms is a problem. In Senn a new use of the assembly hall came to the rescue and facilitated a plan.

This room seats 1900 so that the old-time meeting of all of the students in the room at one time was out of the question. Now each pupil goes to the assembly room for a 20-minute period, which means that the room is filled and emptied four times to take care of everyone. This gives the division teachers, each one of whom is responsible for checking the attendance, delinquency and general progress of from 35 to 40 pupils, a place and a time in which to do it. Formerly all of this routine work was done in classrooms. Now the classrooms are left free for classes.

Made for Unity

"An unexpected benefit has come from having these group meetings in the assembly hall," said Mr. Davidson. "It has brought about a unification of the student body, for at this time all of the announcements for the day are made and usually a program is given on the stage which gives a glimpse not only of the outside world but also of the va. ed activities going on within the school itself.

"A squad of fencers on one day may put on a demonstration of their skill acquired in the gymnasium, while many students may not even have known that fencing was taught. On other programs we have wrestlers, or a one-act French play or perhaps a little play from the Spanish department. In such a large school we have to guard against a pupil getting into a little groove and not knowing what the other students are studying or what their activities are."

One day the boys and girls might hear a lecture on temperance, for many of these programs are given by people from outside the school. On another day a well-known opera singer appears in songs or perhaps a small company will put on some Spanish dancing. Representatives from universities come occasionally to talk about college entrance examinations. These programs are well concentrated, devoid of too many frills and ramifications, because they must fit into the 20-minute period. This system, Mr. Davidson thinks, is quite an improvement on the old plan when assemblies were held only once a month and at the expense of interrupting classes.

Gym Expedients

In the gymnasium, too, where classes are far too large for normal training, every possible way is studied for keeping all of the apparatus in use. Classes which sometimes mount as high as 73 are divided into groups, and whenever possible some of the groups are sent outdoors for games. Inside, the rings, horses, horizontal bars and other equipment are divided so as to give as many as possible a chance. The horizontal bars, for instance, though normally used by one athlete, often stand the strain of two at a time. Quite simple exercises which finish in a relay give the boys plenty of fun and keep them occupied, even if expertness in stunts cannot be attained in such large classes.

The most crowded senior high school in Chicago is the Lindblom down on the southwest side. Built in 1919 for a capacity of 2500 pupils, the enrollment grew from its then 900 to its now 6500. The situation is relieved somewhat by housing some of the pupils in rooms of elementary schools in the neighborhood and also in a dozen portable schools. But there still remain 5200 pupils and 200 teachers in the main building. They come in three shifts, the first from 8 to 1 o'clock, the second from 10 to 3, and the third from 12 to 5.

"We minimize on the scolding here," said Mr. Harry Keeler, "and put much responsibility on the children themselves. With such a large enrollment we have to give many jobs over to the boys and girls. And we find that the less scolding we do the more coöperation we get. We put into their hands the upkeep of the yard, the responsibility of keeping the building clean and of maintaining the Lindblom standard in the neighborhood stores which cater to our trade. If you stop to think that 5500 people move about in this building between 8 in the morning and 5 at night, this means that if each one drops even one small piece of paper by night there will be more than 5000 pieces to clutter up the halls and rooms. So by making the pupils feel responsible for many things we are able to get along even though we have far outgrown our quarters."

In most senior high schools where classes are crowded, more of the burden falls on the English, history, and other classroom teachers than with the laboratory classes. In one laboratory we saw three extras standing waiting at the beginning of the hour to see who might be absent, because they were then assigned to vacant apparatus left by the absentees. Usually only a limited number can be taken into a class where equipment determines the number of places, while in classrooms an extra chair can always be slipped in.

A HISTORY EXPERT

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

When spring reaches Ann Arbor, Rail Road Jack, the roadside philosopher and history expert, makes his appearance, parking in the middle of the University of Michigan campus and guaranteeing to answer any question as to historical dates and personages. If he slips up, you keep your nickel. His profits, exceeding living expenses, go to charity.

Students Landscape Campus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Haven, Conn.

NOT all of the work done by students who are working their way through college is in the nature of drudgery. A group of 14 Yale undergraduates has been making history in the university department devoted to landscaping the campus. Their handiwork is to be seen everywhere about the university grounds, and laborers find their work easier because of simplified construction devices which the students have developed.

These men, employed on a part-time basis by the department of planting, have developed into a valuable unit, according to the Yale authorities. Working from 5 to 10, and in several cases, as much as 20 hours a week, the students must turn out a volume of work equal to that done by the regularly employed laborer in order to qualify for continued employment.

During their spare time, such few hours as they can sandwich in between the labor of planting and the labor of maintaining a high scholastic standing, they are encouraged to undertake original projects and make reports on them, and it is through this research work that many valuable discoveries have been made.

In more complex fields, students have undertaken and completed surveys for the beautification of the water front of near-by Savin Rock and for the construction of a waterside park along the harbor. They have planned and are carrying through a survey of property lines in the wooded areas on Mount Sanford and are clearing the lines of brush and erecting stone fireplaces at convenient spots to concentrate trespassing hikers and to make fire protection more adequate.

At the Yale nursery in Hamden the students are making a detailed study of trees indigenous to North America which are suitable for ornamental planting. At the Yale Library they are carrying the research work back to Colonial days, lest some earlier trees and shrubs be overlooked. The entire schedule is carried out in careful coöperation between students and practical men who have worked long in the field of landscaping.

The plan has been gradually maturing for seven years. During the summer months, when the construction work requires more men, more students are added. Last summer 34 students were at work for the department, which employs about 80 men. Careful records are kept of every project, and these records are on file where they are available to the public for consultation in solving its own landscape problems.

A Principia Boy's Hike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

A MEMBER of the junior class of Principia, Lynn Bollinger, spent last summer traveling through Germany in much the manner of the Youth Movement. Mr. Bollinger was the recipient of the J. J. Douglas Summer Travel Scholarship, which is administered each year under the auspices of Principia's School of Nations. He relates some of his experiences to his fellow students as follows:

"Some of you may be wondering what purpose the School of Nations could have in sending out a student to spend a delightful vacation wandering through Germany. The reason is that hiking and bicycling, or wandering, as the Germans call it, brings one into contact with one of the most interesting and encouraging developments to be found in Europe today. This is the new spirit and activity which finds its expression in the Youth Movement in Germany.

"As the term implies, wandering is a prolonged hiking or camping trip as free from care as it can possibly be. The main purpose is to enjoy a simple healthy outdoor life and to appreciate true beauty, both natural and man-made. The problem of clothing, food, and shelter is reduced to the utmost simplicity. My clothing consisted of a pair of shorts and an open-necked shirt. My knapsack, the sole piece of baggage which every wanderer carries, contained a few toilet articles and extra clothes, a sleeping sack and some food. With frequent replacements of the food, such provisions are sufficient to last a German months, and in some cases even years, of wandering.

"Every noon, alone or with a companion I had met during the day, I would pick a particularly beautiful spot, preferably by a stream or on a hillside overlooking a beautiful valley, and partake of the wanderer's simple repast. This always came from the eternal long loaf of brown or rye bread every wanderer carries, supplemented by liverwurst and cheese, or marmalade. It is surprising how quickly one becomes accustomed to such a diet and how delicious and satisfying such a simple meal can be after a day's bicycling. After making up in quantity for what the meal lacked in variety, my companion and I would solve a few world problems; discuss the relative merits and demerits of femininity on both sides of the Atlantic; take a short nap in the sun, and then resume our bicycling through picturesque German countryside. Toward dusk we would enter the village or town we had chosen as the day's destination, and locate the Jugend Herbergen.

"These lodging places for wanderers are located in everything from modern buildings to abandoned lighthouses and ships on the coast and deserted castles in the interior. One may stay in such a place over night for about seven cents. After another repetition of the noon meal, possibly supplemented with milk, we would either join one of the groups talking or singing in the large gathering room or write a few letters. At 10 o'clock every wanderer is in his bunk and the lights are turned out. It is interesting to note that there is a strictly observed unwritten rule in all Herbergens banning smoking and drinking.

"I have said a good deal about the activity of the Youth Movement and very little about its spirit, which is after all the important thing. A casual observance of its activity shows that it strips off the false value which European society usually attaches to customs and conventions, and seeks rather to find the true value and joy of simple outdoor life; but this spirit is far deeper in scope than that. It is the active expression of a desire to throw off the bondage of the past—dogmas, conventions, intellectual restriction, national hatreds, and clan distinctions. Realizing the futility of all these things, they are reaching out for something better. They are transcending the still great barriers of class distinction and intense nationalism. Rather than being embittered by the suffering they have gone through, they face the future with the courage that this new spirit will find for them what the old did not.

"If any of you have the opportunity of an experience similar to mine, you will be able to make it of infinitely greater value through being a Principian than you possibly could otherwise. . . . Through the wide interest . . . in the work of Principia you will find a cordial reception in the homes of many lovely families of different social standing, and you will find many friends only too happy to show you the best in Germany, much of which the ordinary traveler could never find. One of the most enjoyable experiences which will be yours will be the hearty welcome a Principian receives in the homes of the School of Nations students who come here from Germany."

Advertising—and You

XVII—Women as Advertisement Readers

By ARTHUR T. LEWIS

Advertising Writer and Executive

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"HENRY, do you realize that it is time we got a new bed for Sister's room? . . . Henry, you need a new hat. Blank's are advertising them for three-ninety-five. . . . Henry, be sure to stop at Schmidt's and bring home a pound of cheese!" The words may vary, but the theme is familiar to many husbands.

Various authorities estimate that 80 to 90 per cent of retail buying for

Men Do Select Their Own Collars.

the average home is done by the woman. One research in particular disclosed that the only thing men bought entirely by themselves was their own collars! Whatever the actual ratio, there is little question that buying foods, furniture and clothing and the hundred and one other needs of the family is woman's chief business. Advertising is the news of that business.

Glance through almost any general magazine. Note how many advertisements are directed at women. In the newspapers, most department store and other retail advertising is prepared for feminine eyes. A goodly number of magazines are edited ostensibly for women readers. By the end of 1932, when advertising in general magazines had slumped 53 per cent as compared with 1929, the advertising in 16 leading women's magazines had decreased only 38 per cent. Thus advertisers plainly indicate whom they consider the purchasing agent of the family. Modern industry and modern woman have a close common interest in advertising. The one uses it to sell; the other uses it in her business of buying.

This unique partnership has already had a marked effect upon advertising. As a rule a woman reads advertising more carefully than the average man, whether because of more time or a natural instinct for "shopping." She is patient, knowing that from some obscure or uninviting piece of copy she may glean a gem of valuable information. There is a noticeable trend toward longer copy, particularly in that which appeals directly to women.

Not that dullness or verbosity are tolerated. On the contrary, advertising copy is steadily growing more lively, more informal, more interesting. Women are sensitive to beauty, have a keen eye for "smartness," hence an improvement in the class of illustrations and in the general appearance of advertising. It is generally held that women are more likely to be moved by an emotional appeal than by a purely intellectual one. Hence the growing use of narrative, drama and persuasive copy.

Withal, women are intensely practical. Their sense of values enables them to penetrate discerningly through mere verbiage and appraise actual worth. They especially appreciate "service" advertising—that which tells them "what" and "how" and "why." A survey of 100 magazines in 1927, repeated in 1930, showed a marked trend toward more information regarding sources of materials, more recipes, more hints on how to use, fewer guarantees, fewer exaggerations.

The Advertiser Knows Who the Keeper of the Purse Is.

Much of the hope for continued improvement lies in this special interest which women have for advertising. One of woman's "rights" is her right to truthful, helpful publicity. Controlling the purse strings, woman is in a position to demand that right. Endowed in large measure with practical idealism she is well qualified to lead the way to higher ethical and moral standards for advertising.

Every person is affected by advertising. Every person can be in some degree a positive force for the support of right advertising, as well as for the elimination of wrong advertising. This series of 20 articles is designed to present information that will enable the reader to get the greatest possible benefits from advertising, as well as protect himself from possible abuses.

NEXT WEEK—"THE PLACE OF THE NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE."

When Colleges Debate by Radio

There Is Greater Need for Studying Audience as Well as Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oriole College, Oxford

UNIVERSITIES have always been great places for argument. The debating hall is invariably one of the liveliest spots in any university worthy of the name. Interuniversity debates have long been a prominent feature of higher education. American debating teams have toured British universities, and British teams have frequently returned the compliment. But an international, interuniversity debate carried on between debaters separated by 3000 miles of water is a development entirely of the past few months. It is a development that seems to contain within it the seeds of great things, and has already been successfully tried out on two occasions. Not long ago Cambridge University, England, debated war debts with Yale; and more recently Oxford argued about democracy with Columbia, New York.

The latter debate was introduced by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia. The Columbia speakers were in New York, and the Oxford men in Broadcasting House, London. Each team consisted of three representatives, Oxford speaking first, third and fifth, Columbia second, fourth and sixth. Oxford upheld the motion that democracy has failed, which Columbia denied.

Points in Success

The speakers are to be congratulated on the skill with which they compressed what they had to say into the scant five minutes which was the most that any single person was allowed. The quick alternation of speaker with speaker was very refreshing, giving no scope for boredom. In general the points made were interesting, and most of them were well established. On every count the debate was a signal success, and the reception of the speeches, at least on the English side of the Atlantic, and doubtless on the other, was admirable.

It is perhaps interesting to compare the ways on which both sets of speakers fell short of the ideal. Though there was no open disagreement in the Oxford camp we suspect that the second speaker, Mr J. C. Smuts, of University, did not see eye to eye with his colleagues, Mr. A. W. J. Greenwood (Balliol), and Mr. F. M. Hardie, (Christ Church). Mr. Hardie and Mr. Greenwood insisted that political equality without economic equality is practically useless; it is no good giving every adult the vote, unless every child is given an equal start in life.

The impression they conveyed was that democracy had failed, not because it is inherently defective, but because it has been only partially tried. Mr. Smuts, on the other hand, argued that democracy was a form of political machinery well adapted to internal problems, but inadequate to deal with external questions. Superficially, the two views are compatible. But they suggest fundamentally different outlooks. Mr. Greenwood and Mr Hardie wanted more, not less democracy; Mr. Smuts, it seemed, would not be sorry to see democracy disappear altogether.

Remembering the Audience

The American debaters, on the other hand, all told the same story. If one in the opposite camp to theirs may venture a criticism, it is that their first two speakers did not sufficiently remember that they were addressing an international audience. The Oxford case was that democracy had failed because, in a world of plenty, it allowed millions of people to get uncomfortably near the starvation level. Columbia very properly decided to reply by pointing out the great achievements that it has to its credit.

But in the circumstances of an international debate it is hardly tactful, as the first two Columbia speakers did, to choose one's own country as subject for this kind of defense. One does not for a moment suggest that the United States do not entirely deserve everything that the first two Columbia speakers said about them. Many things are true which it may not be expedient, for a variety of reasons, to say.

It is a point of the utmost importance for every person who takes part in transoceanic debates to remember every moment he is speaking, that, when he points out the virtues of his native land, to a great proportion of his listeners, he is only a foreigner praising his own country. The last Columbia speaker recognized this, and made an admirable and persuasive speech. When he wanted examples of successful democracy he came to England and France. As his flattering remarks floated over the air, one could imagine England metaphorically sitting back in easy chairs, and saying. "If that is what America thinks about us, perhaps there may be something in her opinions about war debts, after all." A truly illogical mood; but one to be aimed at in all international debates.

Mr. Shaw's English

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

MR. SHAW raises controversy wherever he goes. His speech in the Opera House in New York seems to have set hundreds of telephone bells ringing. According to reports printed over here, the National Broadcasting Company was kept busy with calls from various parts of America during the 90 minutes that Mr. Shaw was speaking, nearly all of them asking the same questions. What America wanted to know was not "Is Mr. Shaw serious?" or "Does Mr. Shaw really approve of Communism?" but "Does Mr. Shaw speak correct English? Would his pronunciation of words be accepted in England as authoritative?"

To all the teachers who sent this final question hurtling along the wires a short and simple answer can be given. It is the one word, "No." But this answer applies more widely than merely to Mr. Shaw. There is no one in England, there is no educational nor administrative body in England whose pronunciation of words would be accepted as authoritative. English is a living, developing language. There are many subtle variations in its pronunciation that are strictly permissible. The only standard of English that is logically defensible is that provided by the English spoken by cultured people; and cultured people in England speak several shades of English. In the main, they are based upon the pronunciations given in the "Oxford English Dictionary," which is as near being the standard of English pronunciation as anything can be. But, within certain limits, wide variations are allowed. Pedantic, hard and fast, inflexible rules are the last things that can be applied to the English language.

So it happens that though Mr. Shaw's English is not authoritative, few educated people in England would dream of criticizing it. He has one or two idiosyncrasies, such as a fondness for pronouncing "isolate" as though it were spelled "issolate," but these are not more in number than a reasonable man may permit himself for the sake of individuality. One of his pronunciations that struck American hearers as odd was his stressing of the second syllable of "financier." This is always done in England. In short, Mr. Shaw's pronunciation would pass without comment in Whitechapel, Sheffield or Oxford, though in several respects it would differ from the English characteristically spoken in any of those places.

It is a curious fact that the pronunciation of words seems to be even more liable to change in England than in America. Many a Negro spiritual transmitted by the B. B. C. pronounces "join" as "jine." This used to be the correct pronunciation in England. Pope writes

> Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join
> The varying verse, the full-resounding line,
> The long majestic march, and energy divine.

It is only one example of many that might be given to show that certain varieties of American English more closely resemble the English of the past than does modern English English.

H. H.

Facts About Alcohol Backed by P.-T. A.

Emphasizing the importance of the educational program on the "Study of the Use and Effect of Alcohol and Narcotics" inaugurated last year by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Mrs. William T. Bannerman, legislative chairman, declares:

"We believe that when a program of teaching the scientific facts about alcohol and narcotics, devoid of emotion and propaganda, based upon sound pedagogical principles, and graded to the various age levels, is restored to our public school curriculum and given the time allotment it was accorded in pre-prohibition days, it will not be many years before the sale of narcotics will not raise sufficient revenue to justify either federal or local governments legalizing the traffic for this purpose."

Let Us Sing!

Who has not felt the urge to voice thoughts which burst the limitations of words and rise into full expression only when borne on the wings of song. Many are finding in the

New Christian Science Hymnal

songs that meet their need for untrammeled expression . . . songs that open new vistas of freedom and joy. The melodies of these hymns had their origins in many Christian lands. Through their varied strains there is the healing flow of gratitude, peace, and brotherly love.

Among the wealth of poems and tunes in this hymnal there are songs to suit every occasion. A number of the melodies are by the great masters, Haydn, Bach, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Händel, Mozart, Schubert . . . and by such modern composers as H. Walford Davies, Percy Buck, E. Norman Greenwood, Percy Whitlock and G. Thalben-Ball. In a generous variety of new as well as familiar arrangements are presented seven of the beloved poems of Mary Baker Eddy.

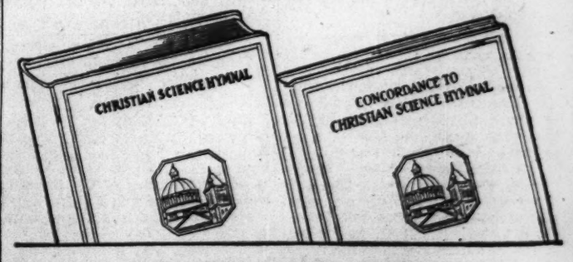
The Concordance

A valuable aid in using the new hymnal is its concordance, which contains, in addition to concordance references, a general index to the hymnal.

Both Hymnal and Concordance may be purchased from your local Christian Science Reading Room, or direct from the publishers.

The Christian Science Publishing Society

107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.



CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HYMNAL

Blue or brown cloth.....$1.75
Black levant, de luxe, same size as cloth book.....$5.00
Large type edition, brown cloth.....$5.00
Black morocco, pocket size $4.00

(The revised and enlarged Christian Science Hymnal has 640 pages, over twice as many as in the 1910 edition.)

CONCORDANCE to the Christian Science Hymnal

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BUSINESS United States

SUMMER SECRETARIAL COURSES Three months and longer—to meet every demand. A distinctive quality school training for business positions. Free Placement Service. ¶ Start any Monday—day or evening. Write or telephone (State 1881) for free catalog.

THE GREGG COLLEGE

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COEDUCATIONAL

The FOXWOOD School

41-05 Bowne Street Flushing, N. Y.

Foxwood, established in 1913 by the present principal, is a Country Day School combining the best of the past with the advantages of recent educational progress. The school accepts boys and girls from Kindergarten through Secondary School and offers both college preparatory and general courses. Hours 8:30-5 o'clock.

ELIZABETH CURTIS DRESSER, Principal

Lower School ▲ Upper School ▲ College of Liberal Arts

Offers an educational training from kindergarten through high school and college to the A. B. degree, unified as to fundamentals yet with each department designed to meet the specific need of its own group.

The **PRINCIPIA**

Founded 1898

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI

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Excellent Practical Training, Modern Languages, Moderate Fees. FIRST CLASS POSTS Miss Mildred Ransom

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GIRLS' SCHOOLS

CLAREMONT

Esher, Surrey (14 Miles from London)

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

This School is recognized by the Board of Education and prepares for University Scholarships and other public examinations. International and progressive in outlook. Pupils accepted from 8 years upwards. Particulars from the Secretary. Telephone Esher 810.

BOYS' SCHOOLS

Vernon House

Brondesbury, London, N. W. 6

(Recognized by the Board of Education)

"This School is rendering valuable service to the Community." (See Government Report.) Forty scholarship successes. Boys needing encouragement brought up to standard. Day boys and Day boarders only.

H. Ernest Evans, B.A., LL.D., Headmaster Tel. Willesden 1681

Wages Advanced To Meet Mounting Prices for Goods

(Continued from Page 1)

tions include the heavier movement of cargoes through the Panama Canal chiefly from the Pacific which has necessitated the use of two extra steamers by the American-Hawaiian Line in the Boston service, both of which are now en route to this port from the west coast.

Traffic through the Panama Canal in March was at the highest level since October, 1931, according to Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Cargo moved through the canal totaled 1,738,227 long tons during March as compared with 1,434,863 tons in February and 1,643,952 tons in March of last year. Vessel traffic also increased, amounting to 399 ships in March as compared with 368 in February and 363 in March of last year.

Machine, Motor, Rubber And Other Lines Show Much Better Prospects

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Machinery, machine equipment and electrical equipment industries now report that business prospects are reasonably bright.

Some seasonal expansion of orders and shipments are being recorded, but various companies state that the most encouraging sign is a broadening of inquiries. Most companies entered the year with the smallest volumes of orders on record and first quarter shipments constituted a new low point in the depression.

Business analysts of some of the corporations base cheerful anticipations on the belief that accumulated replacement needs are now so large that the demand must be filled just as soon as it seems certain that the recent upturn in general trade will continue. It is also pointed out that an extensive federal program of public works should cause calls for certain machinery.

Motor Upturn Helps

While the electrical equipment price structure is still decidedly unsteady, and no immediate demand is anticipated, manufacturers feel the business improvement will finally reach them through long-delayed purchases by railroads, utilities, and large industrial establishments. Various railway electrification projects, it is said, may again be considered.

The recent upturn in motorcars has raised the hopes of the machine tool trade, which probably has been as severely deflated as any industry. Now, with the demand for cars increasing, it is hoped that mechanical innovations will bring renewed activity.

Henry Ford, in an open letter to the American public which will form the first advertisement of a new advertising campaign, will declare that "we have made a complete turn-around and at last America's face is toward the future."

The campaign will represent the first advertising done by the Ford Motor Company since March 31, 1932, it was announced, and will make use of daily and weekly newspapers throughout the country.

The letter dated May 9 at Dearborn, Mich., will say:

"A great thing has occurred amongst us. We have made a complete turn-around and at last America's face is toward the future.

"Three years—1929 to 1932—we Americans looked backward. All our old financial and political machinery was geared to pull us out of the depression by the same door through which we entered. We thought it simply a case of going back the way we came. It failed. We now realize that the way out is forward—through it.

Strike Out on New Path

"Thanks for that belongs to President Roosevelt. Inauguration day he turned the ship of state around. Having observed the failure of sincere efforts to haul us back the way we came, he designed a new method, new political and financial machinery—to pull us out the way we are going—forward. He is clearing international obstacles out of the way; he does not stand in awe of tariffs.

"The people begin to feel that he does not take advice from the 'interests'; that he has courage and loyalty to work for one supreme interest only—the welfare of the American people. That is a big achievement for two months in office.

"And now we all look to what is coming; we grow less and less concerned with what is behind. We are looking for a hand-hold on the haul rope. Every man wants to do what he can and all he can.

"The best thing I can do for the country is to create industry by building good motorcars. If I knew anything better to do, I would do it. Industry must be my contribution. Motorcars must face ahead to the future; like everything else they are so much a part of the nation's daily life that if they lag behind, they hold the country back."

Wage Increases Reported From All Parts of Country

CHICAGO, May 9 (AP)—Cheering news came to thousands of American workmen today in the form of wage increase announcements.

One announcement alone—that of Mr. E. L. Cord—that employees of the companies he heads are to receive a 5 per cent increase effective tomorrow, affects approximately 10,000 workmen. The companies involved include the Auburn Automobile Company, the Lycoming Manufacturing Company, Duesenberg, Inc., and American Airways.

Other announcements, in line with President Roosevelt's request for wage increases, were:

Ten per cent advances to some 9000 South Carolina textile mill workers.

A 7 per cent increase for employees of the Standard Kid Company of Wilmington, Del.

A 10 per cent boost in wages for employees of J. S. Bache & Co., brokerage firm, who were with the concern prior to Jan. 1.

At the same time things looked brighter for hog and lamb raisers, whose products forged ahead yesterday to new highs for recent weeks in the Chicago markets.

Announcement of a 10 per cent wage increase was made today by the Supreme Shirt Company, Philadelphia, effective May 12. Officials said the action is in line with the suggestion of President Roosevelt that wage levels be stepped up on a par with prices of finished goods.

The American Store Equipment Corporation said it would boost wages of 400 employees 10 per cent, effective immediately. Others swelling the pay increase chorus were the Columbian Peanut Company, which arranged salary increases of from 10 to 20 per cent for employees of its 26 mills in 25 states. John W. Whitehead, president of the Norwalk Tire & Rubber Company, said his company would pay its workers a 5 per cent weekly bonus on earnings.

In Youngstown, Ohio, steel production rose from 33 to 36 per cent of capacity with three additional open hearth furnaces beginning operations.

Santa Fe Railroad carloadings for the week ended May 6 showed a gain over the corresponding 1932 period—the second consecutive week of improvement over a year ago. Total loadings were 21,808 against 21,410 last year.

General Motors Corporation reported sale during April of 86,967 cars to dealers in United States and Canada, compared with 58,018 the previous month and 78,359 in April, 1932.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's factory in Akron, Ohio, took on 500 men in April, 500 more men since May 1, and is expected to take on 500 more shortly. The plant is now operating six days a week, with six-hour shifts 24 hours a day, except in some departments, which are operating on an eight-hour schedule.

New Steel Mill Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., May 9—A new heavy cold rolling mill to cost $750,000 is being added to the tin plate production facilities at the Aliquippa Works of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation. Although the new mill will not increase the capacity of the plant, it will provide customers with the latest type of equipment, officials stated.

Wages Up for 2000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 9—Responding to President Roosevelt's call for salary increases, made in his speech before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington last week, F. Jacobscn & Sons, shirt manufacturers, have announced a 10 per cent increase for the 2000 employees of its factory here.

Rubber Wages Go Up

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 9 (AP)—A 10 per cent rise in wages for employees of the Armstrong Rubber Company, tire manufacturers, benefiting 260 men, was announced today by the concern's president, Mr. James A. Walsh.

Mr. John W. Whitehead, president of the Norwalk Tire & Rubber Company at Norwalk, today announced a 5 per cent bonus on weekly wages of all employees.

Indians Propose Own Safeguards In British Plan

Omission of Provisions for Social Usage Draws Vigorous Criticism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI—Difficulties affecting establishment of democratic government in India are illustrated by prolonged debates which have taken place in both Houses of the Central Indian Legislature, on the British Government's plan set forth in their White Paper, and in the Assembly, the Lower House of the Central Legislature, on a non-official resolution for the release of Mahatma Gandhi and his followers from prison.

The White Paper has been almost smothered in a storm of criticism and complaint. What causes the trouble is the "safeguards" with which the democratic responsibility provided for is surrounded. Objection has particularly been taken to the large reserve powers proposed for the Governor-General and the provincial (state) governors.

Yet, through the mirk, even some of the severest Indian critics can be seen demanding still further safeguards. One of the loudest cries is a complaint that the White Paper plan contains no provision for the protection of religion, religious customs and social usages from interference by the proposed new legislatures. What has caused this is the recent tendency of social reformers to use their privileges as members of the Central Legislature to introduce measures for the limitation of such institutions as that of child marriage.

Another feature has been the reluctance that has been shown to reach a decision on the question of the desirability of releasing political prisoners.

Some of the elected members put this topic down for debate, but while desiring to discuss it the problem has presented too many thorny questions for the majority to be inclined to declare absolutely either for or against.

Three times this release resolution has come up during the current session. The first time the elected members talked on it until the time for adjournment. When discussion was resumed on the next non-official day, about a fortnight later, they moved an adjournment postponing the moment for a critical division. When it came up two days ago, they talked from half past noon until closing hour at 4 and thus finally avoided a vote by talking out the subject—for there are no more non-official days this session and the resolution will now lapse.

This is the negative aspect of Indian party politics and a more positive side is not expected to develop until the time comes to put the proposed new system of government into operation.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discovers' Club, sketch.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring," sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 "Happy Landings," Mitzi Green.
6:30 Elliot Jaffee's Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Council on Radio in Education: "Aid to Legislation."
7:45 "Song Weavers."
7:50 Arthur Wilson Singers.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series.
8:45 NBC, "Business and Government-Partners," Mr. A. W. Robertson of Westinghouse.
9:00 NBC, Deep River Orchestra.
9:30 "Headliners"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Musical Memories: Edgar Guest; soloist; orchestra.
10:30 Hum and Strum, vocal duo.
10:45 News; announcements; sports.
11:15 Jimmie McHale's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Phantom Gypsy": violin soloist; string orchestra.
12:00 NBC, Ellington Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—NBC, Don Pedro's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Principato Hawaiians.
5:15 Jack Donovan, songs.
5:30 NBC, Piano duo.
5:45 NBC, "Nursery Rhymes."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 "Buddy and Blake," sketch.
7:00 NBC, Piano duo.
7:15 NBC, Burton Holmes at the Century of Progress exposition.
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs": sketch.
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; concert band.
10:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
10:30 NBC, Walter Damrosch Symphonic Concert; Alma Kitchell, contralto; Theodore Webb, baritone; Wagner program.
11:00 Forecast, E. B. Rideout, news.
11:15 Del Castillo, organist.
11:30 NBC, "Talking Picture Time."

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"Meet the Artist," interview.
5:15 CBS, "Dancing Echoes" program.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy": child sketch.
5:45 Discoverers' Club, sketch.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 Brunswick Orchestra.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription sketch.
7:00 CBS, "Romany Romance," presenting "Gypsy Nina."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers," sketch.
7:30 Organ recital.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter,, commentator.
8:00 CBS, Mary Eastman; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Comedy Sketch.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness"; readings; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, California's Melodies: Soloists; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Five-Star Theater: "The Kickers' Club," Solly Ward and orchestra.
10:30 Local dance music.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 "Hill Billy George."
11:15 CBS, Phil Regan; orchestra.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Elizabeth Barthell; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Scherban's Russian Gypsies.
6:45 CBS, Scherban's Russian Gypsies.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 New England Council talk, "The Present Monetary Situation."
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 "A Half Hour with the Masters"; recordings by Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor; Schubert program.
8:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
9:00 "Rhythm Twins."
9:15 La Paradis Band.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Brunswick Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830-361m)

5:00 p. m.—WHDH Ensemble.
5:15 David Zangwill, tenor.
5:30 Local dance feature.
5:45 "Bunny Rabbit Club."
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 Studio program.
6:45 Tom McHugh's Orchestra.
7:00 Westminster Orchestra.
7:30 Local dance feature.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Equal Tax League talk.
8:30 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:30 WHDH Ensemble; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—"Singing School."
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—NBC, "The Automobile Industry," Mr. William J. McAneeny.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio musical programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Radio Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—CBS Talk, Mr. Charles Davila, Roumanian Minister.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Pittsburgh, Fred Hoey reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Announcements; news; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
10:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS, Advertising Club; Henry Morgenthau Jr.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Eggs Mean Education To Howard College Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Barter and swap economy is playing an important rôle at Howard College here as dozens of students continue their education through mediums of exchange ranging from eggs to cotton, and including multiple forms of labor services.

The schools, according to Dr. T. V. Neal, president, is offering the student who is short of funds every practical means of paying his tuition by other means.

At the present time, several young men are at work mixing mortar and hauling brick for a remodeling project. Foreman of the job is the father of a student whose way is being paid by dad's labor. Another student has paid his tuition with lumber which will be used in construction of a new business administration building, to be started this summer. Student labor will be utilized where it is possible.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENT to let, N. Plainfield, N. J., residential section; 5 rooms and bath, first floor; modern dwelling. J. G. BIRKENSTOCK, 417 Central Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

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FOR RENT—Will sublet for summer my well-furnished, large cool, airy, 2-room-and-bath front apartment; fireplace and kitchenette. $75 a month. 19 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Apply Apartment 8 or SUPERINTENDENT.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., 89 Locust Ave.—For summer or longer, 3-room furnished, fifth floor, elevator, refrigeration, roof garden, near beach, cool, airy, quiet. Apply to Box J-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C.—Living room, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, kitchen, beautifully furnished, top floor private house; also smaller apartment; summer rates. 324 West 101st St. Tel. Riverside 9-2363.

NEW YORK CITY, 221 W. 82nd (Apt. 12-F)—Sublet apartment, 6 outside rooms, 3 baths, reasonable, or exchange for summer residence near Newl York City. Trafalgar 7-4495.

SUBLET suite in quality hotel for the summer; can be had with meals at a 25% discount; located near Tenth Church in Washington Square, convenient to all transportation. Phone, wire, write or call in person. ANN LORD, 103 Waverly Place, New York City.

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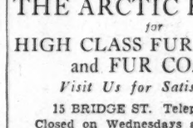

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Daily Features

All Nature

Wood Thrush

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

OF ALL the birds that play their part in the daily forest and field song festival, certainly the thrush family leads. Surely no one will dispute the quality of the nightingale's song nor that of the hermit thrush. All are pleasantly surprised at some time to trace a melodious song to a robin in a cherry tree, and learn there that the red-breasted one can do other things besides pull worms out of lawns like magicians pulling rabbits out of a hat. Both the nightingale and the robin are thrushes.

The wood thrush, too, keeps up the family tradition of being a songster with a voice of fine quality. In fact, its song is like that of a hermit thrush except that it has greater range but not quite the same mellow, soothing quality. The hermit thrush haunts and sings from the deep woods, the robin from the orchard and meadow, but the wood thrush prefers the territory about halfway between, usually picking some cheery, mossy glen where a merry young brooklet chats among the rocks.

Near by, where the hornbeam and birches are doing their best to compete with beeches and maples, while laurel, alder bushes and tangled vines run helter-skelter, the prospective mother thrush builds a nest somewhat like that of a robin, and lays four pale blue eggs. The nest is generally placed on the ground, often concealed in low laurel bushes or in a moss-grown stump.

During warm weather the thrushes are found from South Dakota, southern Ontario, and central New England, south to eastern Texas and northern Florida. They pass the winters in the Bahamas, Cuba, Jamaica, and in Central America from southern Mexico to Costa Rica.

Th wood thrush is about the same size as the brown thrasher, but it has a shorter tail and bill. The head is redder than the rump and tail, the back is brown, the breast and underparts are white, heavily marked on the sides with large brown spots.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Plenty (E. O. D.)—The correspondent writes:

I should like to know if "plenty" is always singular. If not, when is it plural? Is "there are plenty of eggs" correct? or should it be "there is plenty of eggs"? One certainly would say "plenty of people were there," wouldn't one?

"Plenty" (from Latin *plenus*, "full") means "abundance" and might well be employed only when this word could be substituted and make sense.

Usage, however, has a queer bag of tricks. Because of the plural concept, we suppose that "there are plenty of eggs" could pass muster (although we should prefer "eggs are plentiful"). Note that "there is an abundance of eggs" would be expected if the words were exchanged.

We question the present wisdom of linking "plenty" and "people." The noun "plenty" suggests a large and sufficient quantity more than a great number. Perhaps one could capitulate occasionally to the use of "plenty" with a plural verb when commodities are discussed. But "many people were there" certainly sounds less colloquial than "plenty of people were there."

While we are on the subject of "plenty," observe that it is obsolete as an adjective (avoid "eggs are plenty," and that it is impossible as an adverb (shun "it is plenty good enough").

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

92

The trouble about raising the income tax about a year from now up to 5 percent has not been rooted out and may blaze forth again unless the tax-payers make their position vocal. There is no reason why the ship of state should have so rough a road to travel

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Garden of Kindness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newton Highlands, Mass.

"I CALL it my 'Garden of Kindness,'" the little white-haired lady was saying. She had been a school-teacher for 40 years, and hundreds of persons were better men and women because of her sane and clean outlook on life. When she retired there was just money enough for a tiny white cottage with a big garden plot. All her life she had dreamed of the flowers she would grow: beautiful annuals and memory-haunting perennials. She continued:

"The first spring, I had just money enough for some annuals. But those few packets of calendulas, zinnias, poppies, and phlox bloomed gloriously, because I loved them so. I gave great armfuls to my neighbors, and they began to give me slips from their perennials. Men and women whom I have known all their lives were wonderfully kind to me. That is how my 'Garden of Kindness' began.

"Then, three springs ago, a group of 'my boys' came to see me and asked what I wanted. Those big boys, 40 and 50 years old, just looked my little home all over. I could see their eyes register ideas. I told them I wanted two or three new roses. They laughed and laughed.

"The next day a nurseryman came with his catalogue and asked me to order $100 worth of things! I just cried and cried until the man asked me if he should call for help. A man can't understand the different kinds of crying. Those men from the nursery set the plants out for me, and a man comes every week to work a day in the garden. He says it is part of the 'service' provided."

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Cottonwood—
one of California's smallest towns, is the largest live bee shipping center in the world—nearly 50,000 pounds of live bees were shipped from there last year.

Their first "talkie"—
was recently viewed by the King and Queen of England. They attended a matinée showing of "The Good Companions," from the book by J. B. Priestley.

$200 worth of radio tubes—
were blown out when a champion hog caller of Madison, Wis., was asked to do his calling in a radio studio.

In Lighter Vein

His Alibi

He had been calling every night in spite of the warnings from his lady love about her irate father. This particular evening they had been planning their elopement. Only the hall clock, announcing that the witching hour had been reached, broke the silence.

Then, without warning, a thump and a click were heard, and the room was flooded with light. There stood papa, glowering and puffing at the terrified young caller. "Who are you?" he bellowed. The boy gulped and turned pale. But the color returned to his face suddenly, and, rising to his feet, he said in a clear, loud voice, "I'm her brother." — *Kitty-Kat.*

Mountain Climbing Boat

"If there were any sense of humor (which is the same thing as common sense) in high diplomacy, the four powers would meet on the delightful lakeside at Locarno, charter the same boat that bore the famous party exactly seven years ago, and sail together to Geneva to finish the business."—Sunday Paper.

It would need a lot more than a common sense of humor to sail from Italy to Switzerland over the Alps.—*Punch.*

Price: One Marble

A young son came to his mother one day carrying an invitation to a children's party. As it carried an R. S. V. P. the mother at once dispatched an acceptance for her son.

The boy attended the party, and some time afterward the mother asked him where the envelope was in which the invitation had come. The son replied: "Oh, I didn't get any; I traded a marble for the invitation."—*Christian Courier.*

He Should Know!

General: "Why are you not more careful?"

Army Clerk: "What do you mean, sir?"

General: "Why, instead of addressing this letter to the 'intelligence officer' you have addressed it to the 'intelligent officer.' You should know that there is no such person in the army."—*American Shorthand Teacher.*

Not Usually

She: "This is an ideal spot for a picnic."

He: "It must be. Fifty million insects can't be wrong." — *London Opinion.*

The Difference

"What's the difference between the old-fashioned hotel and the modern?"

"Well, in the former the palms were artificial instead of horizontal."

A Sure Test

Lady (in grocery store): "Is that the head cheese over there?"

Clerk: "No, ma'am, Mr. Schmidt is out."—*El Paso World News.*

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Brevities

Detroit News: As a new process, perfected at Akron, will wholly relieve rubber of its familiar odor, smelling the check will not be enough.

Florida Times-Union: The State of Washington is the largest apple producer of all the states. The city of Washington is the largest producer of applesauce.

El Paso World News: A statesman is a man whose idea of helping the farmers is to spend $6,000,000 to reclaim land on which to raise more of the products the farmers have already raised too much of.

Omaha World-Herald: Uncle Sam, subletting the White House, is just about the only landlord who is certain of a tenant for the next four years.

The Children's Corner

The G. O. G. Club Goes a-Maying With a Princess

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

EVER since March, when they had hoped to find the first spring flower—the swamp cabbage—and had been kept home by a snowstorm, the seven little girls of the G. O. G. (Garden of Girls) had longed to hunt for wild flowers. All through March and April something had happened to prevent. But now May had arrived, and Miss Joyce had promised to take them out to the country on the very first Saturday of the month.

"The country is lovely now," Miss Joyce said, "and there are ever so many wild flowers out of different kinds. It's great fun to pick them, but many people are so careless about it that some of the most beautiful spring flowers are becoming rare. Do you think you could enjoy a long day in the country if you didn't pick any at all? We could all enjoy them, and leave them for other people to enjoy too."

All the girls thought they could, especially since Miss Joyce told them that there might be some flowers out that were so plentiful and hardy that they could be picked without danger of injuring them.

When the first Saturday of the month came, it was the most beautiful day imaginable—sunny and warm. Everything was so lovely that the children were satisfied to run about in the sunshine for a long time without wanting to pick anything. And then, finally, Miss Joyce took them into a little wood just carpeted with the large glossy leaves of the May-apple, with the beautiful white flowers hiding beneath. There were some spring-beauties and violets, too, a few dainty wind-flowers, one plant of the yellow fawn-lily, and one Jack-in-the-pulpit. How precious they were!

They loved the May-apple blossoms. Miss Joyce said they always made her think of little queens or princesses sitting on a high throne, with green canopies over their heads. It was lovely to carry a bunch home, but it also was lovely to think that the beautiful wood was just as beautiful when they left it as it had been when they found it. They had had a good time, and they had not destroyed anything.

"I believe the wood was really glad to have us come," said Lily, whose real name was Susan.

"We didn't hurt a thing," said Mildred, whose flower name was Rose, "and so the wood gave us the May-apple blossoms."

I know a Princess fair to see,
Dressed in samite and gold is she;
Seated on high in her cream-white gown
Gracious and beautiful she looks down.

Violets cluster about her feet,
Pink spring-beauties, dainty and sweet,
Slender wind-flowers, swayed by the breeze—
Maidens-in-waiting, all of these.

Shimmering green above her head
Sheltering canopies broad are spread—
Banners of moiré silk borne elate
By loyal kinsmen, sturdy and straight.

Princess — May-apple Blossom — stay!
I'm coming into the wood to play;
Into the wood to play with you,
I will be gentle and kind and true.

My step on the moss shall be light as an elf;
You'll think that I am a flower myself.
The squirrel will drop a nut on me,
And the rabbit feed at my hand—you'll see!

Never a leaf I'll break, nor a flower;
My coming shall be their wishing-hour.
They'll smile at me—they'll smile and say,
"She's coming! we know her—let her stay!"

The little snail in his thin brown shell,
The shy wood-mouse, and the mole as well,
And tiny creatures with never a name,
Scurrying round, will be glad I came.

So, through the wood, like Queens a-Maying,
May-Apple Blossom and I go straying.

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

A SINGLE thought of thankfulness to heaven is the most perfect prayer.
—LESSING

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Editorials

Price Raising at the Wrong End

BRIGHT as is the promise of a rise in prices to farmers and many business men, it must not be overlooked that this is seen with a feeling almost of dread by some members of the community. These are the unemployed, to whom low prices for necessities have been a godsend enabling them to stretch their meager savings over distraught days. Or they are workers on greatly reduced time, to whom the cheapness of goods is the one boon that partly makes up for a shrunken pay envelope. "What are we to do," ask these people, "if bread and shoes and other things are to cost us more?"

The question does not disprove the value, even necessity, of reflation, for the priming of the business pump must start somewhere. But it does raise a pointed warning as to how the impetus to an upturn should come about, and as to the order in which the various results of inflation should be felt.

If there are merchants who have marked up their retail prices on goods already stocked to sell with moderate profit at yesterday's levels, they are killing the goose before it has a chance to lay its first golden egg. If they seek to take greedy advantage of the public's mere expectation that prices will rise, they will be working against their own and the nation's best interests.

For public buying power should rise before higher retail prices can be sustained. The beneficent effects of reflation, of the farm bill or any of the other devices to aid prices, should be felt first at the producer's end of the scale.

When prices were coming down, the first to suffer and to suffer most severely were the prices paid for raw materials, for grain, cotton, copper, rubber and the like. Next to be reduced were the manufacturers' prices for finished products sold to distributors. Gradually the trend of wholesale prices followed. But only much more gradually did the course of retail prices respond to this decline.

Prices of raw materials, according to the index figures of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, fell in 1931 to a level which the prices of finished goods did not reach until more than a year later.

Or to begin at the farm, the prices of agricultural products dropped about 26 per cent between June, 1930, and June, 1931, and fully that much more during the succeeding year. Wholesale food prices, however, declined only about 20 per cent or less in each of these years. And while wholesale prices of all kinds were shrinking about 16 per cent a year, the cost of living index based on retail prices receded less than 10 per cent a year.

In a degree this order of things is logical and natural. Manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer, each in turn, try to get out of their product on hand as nearly as possible the original price and will take their reduction on the next batch of goods stocked at lower cost.

But if this is reasonable when prices are going down, it is all the more reasonable when prices are going up. Goods in hand should be moved at prices consistent with their cheap production; those are the only prices a public with shrunken purchasing power can afford. Meanwhile, the new higher prices, financed by the desired expansion of credit, should be going out into the hands of producers for their materials and services, thus equipping them with buying power. Then when the finished goods from these materials come to be sold, there will be buying power to absorb them.

To be healthy, the eventual increase of retail prices should come from increased purchasing power in the hands of consumers. If it impoverishes these consumers beforehand, it may defeat its own ends. But if it begins with the producer and works around to the retailer through the same gradual process in which deflation took place, it will be preparing the soil for wholesome economic growth.

Moreover, this is in keeping with President Roosevelt's recent appeal to business men as represented in the United States Chamber of Commerce to increase wage scales so far as possible in conformity with the rise of prices.

If these things are done, and the price effects of reflation follow their rightful course, there should be no hardship from increased costs of necessities before the improved earnings are in hand to buy them. But it is imperative that this course be followed lest thousands of worthy, struggling citizens should suffer and lest recovery should short-circuit itself.

The Need of Coördination

IT IS to be trusted that the conversations at Washington have taken us a step farther toward world coördination. Good intentions and sound schemes have not been wanting in the last few years; on the contrary, a plethora of them has brought confusion.

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that almost any method, pursued by the various nations in coöperation, would have been better than the most excellent methods, envisaged by the separate nations. Nobody who has studied the course of events can fail to be struck by the obvious desire of statesmen and peoples to find the right solutions for the multiple problems which assail us. There is probably not a country which has neglected to bring forward propositions which, if accepted, would have led to a betterment of conditions.

It is so in the matter of disarmament, where literally scores of suggestions, all of them commendable, have been made and eloquently pleaded. Doubtless there is not one of them but would have registered an enormous advance if adopted. Yet no advance is seen. We need not look far for the reason. The reason is that, instead of concentrating on one proposal, it has been thought necessary for other countries to contribute counter-proposals, each of them excellent in itself, but mutually destructive.

It is so in economics. Had some clear line of policy been agreed upon, it would probably have brought us out of our difficulties. But while it was still being considered, another policy was evolved which also appeared plausible; and before it could be accepted, a third and a fourth and a fifth policy was brought forth amid successive rounds of applause.

It is so with the organization of world government. The League of Nations was established, but at the same time special alliances came into being. Then there was question of a European union, and then of a directory composed of the leading powers. We have swung from the idea of universality to the idea of local arrangements; from an international parliament to a diplomatic conclave. We have tried the system of open negotiations, and we have tried the system of private conversations. It is doubtless true that there is no inherent contradiction in these systems. But the point is that they have been regarded not as complements of each other, but as alternatives; and the pendulum has dashed wildly to and fro.

That there should have been a certain inconsistency, and a crowding of one plan out of the picture by another plan, and a resort to a second method before the first was tried, was not in itself surprising; but such changes denote a want of clear thinking and resolute purpose that cannot possibly be fruitful of good. If everybody is to scheme and propose and act according to the whim of the moment, without definite system, then we shall arrive nowhere.

There must be leadership. When the ship is storm tossed it is impossible to ask every member of the crew for his view on navigation. One view must prevail and must be carried into effect. With the world as it is today, it is essential that there should be, not a multitude of projects, however admirable, but a singleness of purpose and direction. There must be coördination, and in so far as the Washington talks have helped to evolve a comprehensive design which will be carried out to the end, they provide assurance for a successful conference in London.

The President Reports

FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT doesn't sound like a dictator. That must have been the thought of the millions of Americans who listened to his genial, simple radio report on the first two months of his Administration. The speech was notably free from pronouns in the first person; all through it was "we" who had been facing and solving problems—a partnership which seemed to include, very neatly, not only Congress but every citizen. No dictator ever thinks of talking like that. Nor of giving to the people such a frank accounting of his stewardship.

The Roosevelt manner was even more reassuring than the President's statement that Congress had not surrendered its powers, but had merely made him the temporary agent of its policy. There can be no doubt that the country as a whole wishes the Executive to take a greater part in determining policy.

The value of a periodic report of this kind to the nation's stockholders is beyond measurement. No one can make it so well as the President. Under the American system he is the only powerful official who represents all the citizens. When he takes the people into his confidence and explains in frank and intimate personal talk the problems of government and what is being done to solve them he gives the citizen an understanding of government and a desire to aid it which may work tremendous reforms.

The possibilities of radio as an instrument for reviving effective democracy are being slowly realized. Education of the public in public affairs accomplished by such institutions as the National Radio Forum—in which members of the Cabinet have recently been explaining their jobs—is invaluable. But no teacher of government can hope to get the hearing which is naturally accorded the President.

It is possible to see the beginnings of a political revolution in this new opportunity for a President to go straight to the people. Had radio existed when the American Constitution was drafted, the President might have been forbidden to use it. For the founders, remembering their own and their English forefathers' long struggle with monarchy, were fearful of too strong an Executive, and especially of an alliance between the Executive and the people. The Constitution shows many marks of that fear.

Today most thoughtful Americans wish to give the Executive greater power to integrate and direct federal action. They will welcome not only the better understanding of government which presidential radio reports will give the people, but any support they may win for a strong Presidency. They rather smile over the knowledge that a similar attempt of Congress to enlist popular support by radiocasting debates would only weaken the position of Congress. Yet it should be recognized that presidential use of the radio must be judicious. The very fact that the President holds a unique advantage in addressing the people makes it all the more imperative that he shall not abuse his power.

Mr. Roosevelt, by his earlier explanation of the banking crisis, and now by this frank report, has set up an excellent model for this kind of communication. His talk held no taint of partisanship; no criticism of Congress.

Apparently a desire to avoid even seeming to take advantage of the opponents of inflation caused the President to make only the briefest statement of the necessity for halting the destruction of property and happiness which deflation has wrought. His warning against trying to "ballyhoo ourselves back to prosperity" on a "wave of speculation" is most timely and can hardly arouse objection even from stock boosters. He was anything but professorially didactic in explaining the need for a partnership of government and industry to gear production to consumption and end the chaos of price cutting and wage cutting. This is probably the most delicate and important job ahead of him. And his statement of American purposes in the international field was both helpful and heartening.

Doubtless it will be a long time before the President will again have so much to report. But it is to be hoped that it will not be a long time before he does report again.

Harvard's New Head

THE choice of Dr. James Bryant Conant, professor of chemistry at Harvard University, as twenty-fifth president of America's oldest institution of higher learning, pays tribute to the worth of the policies established by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, retiring president. It is evident that the Harvard Corporation in electing Dr. Conant desires to see these continued by a man whose executive ability for organization and planning has been proved.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot was the first president of Harvard not chosen from the clergy. Since 1869, the year he took office, Harvard has increased in size from a university of a few hundred students to one of nearly 10,000. It has a faculty of more than 2000. Its teachers and professors help to mold the social, political and economic policies of America through their advisory connections with government.

The presidency of such an institution is a responsibility not alone measured by ability to master routine administrative duties, but by power to foresee changing world conditions and realize the growing need of university-trained experts in statesmanship and business. Constant readjustments and reorganizations are necessary. An ever progressing goal must be continually kept in sight. There is no end to the task of lessening ignorance, inducing foresight, and enduing associates with enthusiasm and moral courage.

Dr. Conant is a young man. But having been associated with Harvard as student and teacher throughout twenty-two years of Dr. Lowell's twenty-three-year administration, he has had opportunity to observe and participate in the far-reaching changes at Harvard. He may be expected to guide the university toward a still more helpful service of society.

Not only is he possessed of great administrative ability, as was shown by his work with the Chemical Warfare Service during the World War, but he has an eye to the practical applications of research with respect to the needs of mankind. For his recent work on the chemical nature of chlorophyll, the green substance in plants, he received the William H. Nichols medal of the American Chemical Society. "Experiments may in time lead to the transformation of industrial waste into foods, and eliminate our dependence upon plant life for this transformation," he asserts.

Like Dr. Lowell, the president-elect of Harvard is a New Englander. And he is possessed of a grasp upon social and economic conditions of the world as well as those pertaining to the university. A practical man in all respects, he is unlikely to inaugurate sweeping changes, but may be expected to carry into fuller development the ideals of Dr. Lowell, to whom he is a worthy successor.

A "Straw" in Time

THE open season on men's straw hats is near. At the stroke of midnight on May 14 the restrictions on hunting the straw hat will be off. Although ambuscading a straw hat is contrary to modern rules of procedure, the provisions of the open season lay no prohibitions upon the method by which a 1933 straw hat may be brought down, captured and subjected to cerebral servitude.

Notwithstanding economic conditions, there are indications of a good season. Native hats already are building their nests in the haberdasheries and the migratory leghorns and panamas are appearing in great flocks throughout the temperate zone. There promises to be an unusually large number of species this year, and "banding" is already going on apace in all the big "sanctuaries" throughout the hat manufacturing areas. Hats that have been roosting in closets, attics and other winter quarters are being "shooed" out into the open and their plumage looked over with a view of making them serve a short term as a necessary balancer for the family budget.

Meanwhile the felts are looking forward to a closed season with good cheer. The winter has left its marks on them and the great majority will take a vacation without any protests. Some rugged individualists will ignore the call of the straw on May 15, but they will be comparatively few. Weather conditions may act as a brief stay on the more conservative hunters, but before many days elapse the wearer of last winter's felt will feel as conspicuous as a maraschino cherry in a tub of Fourth of July lemonade.

Editorial Notes

Representatives of thirty nationalities join in celebrating Shakespeare's three hundred and sixty-ninth anniversary in the town of his birth. Untold millions of people revere the name of Shakespeare today and quite a lot of them have read at least some of the things for which he is revered.

Of course, sailor hats, shirt waists and divided skirts, and perhaps other appurtenances of the lady bicyclist of long ago, can come back at fashion's whim, but just how is the "safety" bicycle of the gentle 'nineties going to know its own name on the auto-scorched highways of 1933?

Has the inventor of the automatic vending device that, in return for a 10-pfennig coin, gives the German patron a printed forecast of the day's weather, made any arrangement for financial restitution in event the elements do not fulfill the prediction?

Now—Go South, Young Man

By MALCOLM KEIR
Professor of Economics, Dartmouth College

THE famous Greeley advice to young men to go west, must in our times be redirected, for the economic frontier of the United States no longer lies in the West but in the South. Projects such as President Roosevelt's Tennessee Valley development plan reëmphasize this.

From the miseries of past depressions the western frontiers have furnished much of the relief; from our existing economic confusion an advance in the South may go far toward affecting a readjustment. If America could add a dollar a week to the consuming power of the population of its South much of the present slack in business would be taken up and if it could make the addition a dollar a day the nation's business would take a decided spurt toward prosperity. To produce this change it is necessary to encourage the industrialization already well begun in the South, and to increase the diversification of the occupations of its people.

Pessimists will declare that any such program is futile because the present depression is due to excess productive capacity, and that the industrialization of the South as far as it has gone, has been responsible for overproduction in some types of manufacture. To this there are two answers.

In general there cannot be any such thing as overproduction so long as human wants are unsatisfied. In the South, purchasing power is lower than in the industrially diversified North; in any one of fifteen southern states the wage earners get eleven dollars a week less than in a more economically balanced state such as Illinois or Ohio. Increase the number of jobs and both wages and consumption will advance.

In particular, further industrialization of the South will not mean a mere exchange of location of certain industries with no national gain. At present the South cannot buy its own production and this excess product in consequence competes with like production in the North; but if the South could gain purchasing power it would buy more both of its own and the North's production. The same would be true of the North; it would have a larger market in the South, and would be relieved of some of the South's competition in the northern markets.

* * *

Before setting forth the opportunities that exist in the South, it is well to scan what the South has already done for itself. Everyone knows that the South has taken quantitative leadership in the manufacture of cotton textiles and is active in the associated fields of rayon and knitting. Yet, more wage earners are engaged in other southern enterprises than in textile manufacture. Aside from tobacco manufacture there is rising there a great furniture industry as well as other woodworking enterprises; these are based, of course, on the South's great lumber activities. In the "heavy" trades the South is notable for its iron and steel, petroleum and natural gas, coal and copper mining, and fertilizer, for all of which it has rich resources. Besides these the South is a considerable manufacturer of clothing, shoes, paper, glass, pottery, sugar, and cottonseed by-products. In agriculture, in addition to the world leadership in cotton the South has a very extensive truck crop industry and, in Florida, citrus fruit orchards.

With this array of accomplishments, what is left for the Young Man as means to gain his fortune? In agriculture a promising future awaits him who extends the South's animal industries. Diversification of agriculture to break the grip of King Cotton long has been preached in the South, and of recent years, since the depredations of the boll weevil, the preponderant attention to cotton alone has been lessened. Moreover in the experiments toward diversification some ventures have been made in animal culture. But cattle and hog raising upon an extensive scale are far from the rule in the South.

Once, before the Revolution, much of the Piedmont section was operated as a cattle range, with cowboys, "round ups," branding and other features associated in most minds with the Wild West; but after Whitney's gin the Piedmont foresook cattle for cotton. The climate of most of the South is better adapted to cattle farming than are the places where most of the nation's beef is on the hoof. Blizzards, sand storms, and drought are not hazards in the South, and the winters are mild enough so that expensive barns are not needed. With a forty-inch or more rainfall, grass and hay easily are produced, and corn is luxuriant. If more cattle were produced there could be a further development of meat packing, and if these manufactures were increased in the South the cattle industry would be stimulated.

Similarly, hog production is as natural for the South as for Iowa. Corn is the great essential for hog feeding. The South always has had considerable corn and hog farming but usually as a side line to other agriculture. Boys' garden clubs in the South have indicated how a little attention greatly magnifies the southern corn yield. With an enlarged corn crop the hog business could be profitable, for there is a large home market. Hog packing plants in the South fit into this proposed program.

Agriculture could be further diversified by the appearance or growth of industrial towns. The milk, butter, eggs and green crops demanded by an industrial population offer opportunities to near-by farmers.

* * *

For manufacturing the South has already installed the key industries. The next development—one beckoning the Young Man—is the introduction of the subsidiary enterprises. Thus the textile industry could be served by a neighbor textile machinery manufacturer as well as by plants for the finishing operations—bleacheries, dye houses, print works—necessary for much cloth. Foundries and machine shops and all kinds of metal fabricators need to be added to the South's blast furnaces and rolling mills. Shops to produce agricultural tools and machinery are other possibilities.

More shoe factories and tanneries could be established, especially if the South expands its cattle industry and abattoirs to afford a supply of hides. If the shoe factories do increase, then shoe machinery or machinery service producers must seek the South. Along with the key industries there can be an expansion of the by-products of each of them. Thus the iron and steel mills can support Portland cement mills; the abattoirs could have a swarm of satellite enterprises; and the coal mines might be the basis of as many as 500 by-product enterprises. The key industries themselves are capable of much greater growth. For example, the cotton textile mills have rather neglected the Ozark region although it is on the path from Texas cotton to St. Louis distributors.

A new era in the South may be near at hand. President Roosevelt is sympathetic toward projects that will tend to bring about new opportunities in the South. His own frequent trips to Warm Springs, with men from over the nation, have the effect of focusing attention upon the South. In addition congressional leaders in the immediate future will comprise an unusual number of southerners; these doubtless will be interested in facilitating benefits for their home regions. The South has a third of the states and about one-fourth of the people of the nation. Anything that improves the economic welfare of such a large segment of the country cannot fail to benefit both directly and indirectly the entire Union.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

"To Sell Smoke"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read in the Monitor the article, "To Sell Smoke." It is a witty and pointed argument, to which I give whole-hearted approval.

The other side of the matter, i. e., that "more people would attend the theater if smoking were permitted," is rather a subtle suggestion to smokers, but has it a stable foundation?

I, for one—and I know many others feeling the same way—shall never voluntarily coop myself in a smoke-filled, stuffy theater for two or three hours at a time.

If smokers must smoke, let it be done in rooms provided for them, so that nonsmokers may not be forced to inhale the fumes. MRS. C. L. STOEN.

Seattle, Wash.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As I read the editorial in the Monitor, "To Sell Smoke," I was reminded of an unpleasant experience at Hollywood Bowl.

A friend and I had enjoyed several lectures in this beautiful spot, so when an opportunity came for us to attend one of the symphonies under the stars, we looked forward to it with keen anticipation.

The first note had not sounded, however, when we were greeted with the unpleasant fumes of cigarette smoke.

Added to this discomfort was the almost continuous scratchy noises of cigarette lighters and matches, which certainly did not add to the harmony of the glorious music we were listening to.

About a year ago, when appeals were being made to public-spirited people to buy season tickets for the Hollywood Bowl concerts, I felt that I should like to buy one, but the memory of this "choky evening" warned me not to do so.

Wonderful symphony concerts are now being enjoyed at home, and I should like to express gratitude and appreciation to all the organizations which sponsor these programs. L. INGLEHART.

Bellflower, Calif.

Taxes in Chicago

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From time to time your correspondent from the Chicago area has sent information relative to the tax strike, but I cannot recall that he has ever given that group of people's point of view. Surely no normal thinking person believes that taxpayers, who have fulfilled their civic obligations for years, turn delinquent just to embarrass their government.

The reason the taxes have not been paid is because in the revaluation the taxes were advanced from 50 to almost 100 per cent, and there has not been the slightest inclination to lower them for the smaller taxpayer, or at most 10 to 15 per cent. As for the very large taxpayers, such as the stores and newspaper property owners, they undoubtedly received wholly adequate cuts in their assessments so as to give the local government some cash to run on. If they had not been favored, they would be as resistant as the others.

As for the court case, being a mere woman, and judging from a woman's standpoint, it was not only puerile, but asinine. The personal property tax was wholly beside the point. The real-estate tax had been jumped beyond reason, and that alone was the center of controversy. The personal property taxes are probably high enough. The real estate taxes are too high.

Whoever pays these taxes is no longer of any concern to the politicians. He can be ignored. Were those who feel unable to pay these exorbitant taxes only a small minority, they, too, could be easily settled. But in the towns on the north shore only a percentage of the taxpayers have paid their taxes. These people are home loving, law-respecting people, and if they don't pay taxes, they are justified. Even of those who have paid, one can figure a certain percentage favored by political pulls, and their assessments or adjustments probably make their taxes only what they were in former years.

The immediate way out, and the governing powers know it, is to restore the taxes to the 1926 valuation, which would probably be high for present real estate values, but then the taxpayer would not feel that he was so definitely the victim of highway robbery, and might believe an attempt at righteous government was being made. J. B. W.

Ravinia, Ill.

Lincoln Memorial's Need

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Lincoln Memorial University at Harrogate, Tenn., close by the historic Cumberland Gap, lay in the path of the terrific, devastating windstorm that swept across Tennessee a few weeks ago.

This great institution suffered damages to the extent of about $50,000. There is no money available to repair the buildings and this means that the educational work is threatened.

The students at Lincoln are mountain boys and girls, many from isolated settlements off the beaten roads. There are 600 of them, descendants of our hardy American pioneers and most of them working their way through school.

The college was founded upon the expressed wish of President Lincoln to General Howard that something be done for the Southern mountaineers, who, as Mr. Lincoln said, "have been shut out from the world all these years."

The financial crisis through which colleges have been passing for several years is generally known, but this added misfortune makes it imperative to appeal to the nation, to help lift this extraordinary burden from the living memorial to Abraham Lincoln.

The mountaineers of Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky will be forever grateful for whatever may be done at this time for our school which is giving an opportunity to their sons and daughters.

Harrogate, Tenn. STEWART W. MCCLELLAND.

The Federal Salary Cut

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor, under the heading "Roosevelt Makes First Big Slash in Government Costs," appears the following sentence, "The cuts take the place of an 8 2-3 (8 1-3 is correct) per cent reduction made by the last Administration through its furlough plan, and exempting salaries under $1000."

As this sentence will give the Monitor readers an impression that no one in the Government service earning less than $1000 is receiving the cut, I would like to make a correction.

United States Comptroller-General McCarl has made a ruling that any employee paid at the rate of $1000 or over a year shall be subject to the cut. That is to say, if an employee paid at the rate of 65 cents an hour, as a substitute is, were given eight hours' work a day for 52 weeks, his salary would be approximately $1700—the so-called entrance salary of a post office employee. Therefore, as he is paid at the rate of $1700, he is subject to the cut, even though he ranks only one or two hours a day. MAURICE HARRISON.

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